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Friend 'given information refused to councils'

Jenkin 'misled Commons' on rate-capping

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, will be obliged this week to defend himself against allegations that he has misled the House of Commons, and that his officials have falsely denied improper conduct.



John Cunningham—'contemptible' charge

The issue at stake is whether the Government has used backdoor political channels to provide a Tory council, who is a family friend of Mr Jenkin, with information which has been deliberately refused to Parliament and to the ruling Labour administration in the rate-capped councils.

The information concerns the assumptions which Mr Jenkin made in calculating the councils' rate-cap limits. These assumptions are the key ingredient in the legal battle which is about to break out between the councils and Mr Jenkin.

Should the councils be able to discover the assumptions and demonstrate that they are unreasonable, they believe that

revealed, provide facts about Mr Jenkin's approach to rate-capping which he has refused to put before Parliament.

The issue was raised during the Commons debate on the first of the rate-capping orders on Wednesday. The Shadow Environment Secretary, Dr John Cunningham, charged Mr Jenkin with giving the crucial information privately to the Conservative Councils.

He said this was contemptible, because it bypassed the democratic leaders of the borough.

Mr Jenkin denied the charge to the Commons. "There is no suggestion that I have made available details of the assumptions," he said.

"I have been in the proper for officials to have had meetings of that sort with minority members of the council. I hope that the honourable gentleman will withdraw any suggestion that my officials have acted improperly," he said. Dr Cunningham did not withdraw.

After investigating the circumstances of the case, the Guardian put certain points, confirmed and amplified this information during a telephone conversation with the deputy treasurer on Wednesday, and that the assumptions, thus

"1. The Secretary of State did not reveal the assumptions used in setting proposed rate limits to any members of the opposition group on Haringey."

"2. There have been no meetings between officials of the department and Haringey opposition members. The only meetings have been with ministers or with ministers' special advisers."

"3. A telephone conversation did take place between the deputy treasurer of Haringey and an official of the DoE. In the course of the conversation, the deputy treasurer asked for confirmation of calculations which he had done in order to re-treatment. The official concerned confirmed that the treasurer's calculations seemed correct. He did not, however, reveal the assumptions which the Secretary of State had made in arriving at Haringey's proposed rate limit."

The spokesman added that there was no question of the DoE official having revealed the assumptions to a Tory councillor.

Dr Cunningham, after conducting his own researches, said yesterday that this DoE denial is dishonest, and he promised to pursue the matter further in Parliament this week.

The two central figures in the case are Mr Brian Salinger, Tory finance spokesman on Haringey council, and Mr Chris Dinabbin, a DoE official. Mr Salinger told the Guardian that Mr Jenkin is an old family friend from the time when Mr Jenkin served with Mr Salinger's father on Hornsey council and lived in Highgate.

In the last week in January Mr Salinger met Mr Jenkin and explained why he thought it was impossible for Haringey to live within the Government's proposed rate limit without a devastating effect on services. Mr Salinger said that the rate limit might have been realistic if the council had

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Nine die in road pile-up in snow

By Martin Wainwright

Eight people in one car—two of them children—were killed yesterday in a motorway pile-up in which one other person died and eight were injured, none seriously.

Five lorries and four cars were involved. The M6 north of Stafford Castle was closed to southbound traffic for more than four hours as firemen tried to disentangle the wreckage. The victims were said to be Asians from the London area.

The accident took place in high winds on a day of appalling weather in many areas which claimed at least two other lives.

One of the victims of the M6 accident was a woman, believed to be from Yorkshire, travelling with other passengers in another car.

It was described by the county's chief fire officer, Mr Peter Reid, as "an appalling tragedy, one of the worst accidents I have seen."

Police said that high winds had been blowing powder snow across the motorway from neighbouring fields. Speed limits were not in operation but a warning had been issued about the wind.

One of the lorries involved jack-knifed, but the cause of the accident is still under investigation.

Mr Richard Cuffe, aged 48, from Roscommon, Eire, said: "The conditions had been near perfect. Then we suddenly came across this wall of snow being blown across the road. No one would have imagined there was any danger ahead."

One of the cars was said to be so badly damaged that it could only be recognised by its nameplate, but there was no fire and none of the lorries was carrying hazardous material.

French and British authorities were working together last night with a search for a Cessna light aircraft which had been flying in the Channel island of Alderney. The pilot was flying alone from Alderney.

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Strike 'soon a liability' fear

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

Senior ministers fear that the miners' strike may have ceased to be a political asset to the Government and may be about to become a serious liability. The longer it lasts, they suspect, the greater the liability.

This mood, which has been taking shape in Whitehall and at Westminster for some time, came sharply into focus yesterday with the publication of an opinion poll showing Labour and Conservatives running neck and neck. Mrs Thatcher's popularity plunged, and nearly two-thirds of voters saying that her government has handled the strike badly.

Its publication coincided with an aggressive speech from Labour's deputy leader, Mr

Yesterdays poll, conducted by MORI for the Sunday Times, records that 64 per cent of voters think that Mr Scargill has led the strike badly.

Ministers and party officials did their best yesterday to claim the MORI findings, which showed that the Chancellor, Mr Lawson, is even more unpopular than the Prime Minister, were no more than a "one off" phenomenon. They argued that it was not consistent with other recent polls, and might well be reversed in subsequent polls.

But the findings are not surprising, in view of the state of the economy, the critical condition of the pound, the level of unemployment, and the stubborn refusal of the pits strike to go away. On the contrary, most experienced politicians on both sides of the Commons have been more astonished by the Government's continued popularity against such a background.

The universally accepted explanation has been Labour's continuing preoccupation with its own internal divisions, and the impact of the miners' strike and its attendant violence on the public view of the Labour Party.

Mr Hattersley took up both themes yesterday, declaring that the party's strategy must be to go onto the attack. Speaking to his Sparkbrook constituency party after it had re-elected him as its candidate, he called on Labour to stop acting like a defeated opposition and turn itself into a hard-headed alternative government.

He said Labour had to believe in its ability to win the election.

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Roy Hattersley, calling on his party to get out of its trenches and go into the attack against the Government. For too long, he said, the political argument had been conditioned by the strike. It was now time for Labour to take the battle to its enemies.

Many ministers and Tory backbenchers have been acutely aware for some weeks that the hard line being adopted by Mrs Thatcher towards the miners' union could backfire on the Government. In particular they fear that the blatant intervention of ministers in efforts to restart peace talks have gone down badly. This public reaction is not influenced by the deep and continuing unpopularity of Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader.

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Conqueror log trail fades in Caribbean

By John Ezard

Two Scotland Yard detectives have undertaken last night to have drawn an expensive blank in a fresh investigation into the missing control room logbook of the nuclear submarine, Conqueror, which sank off the Argentine coast, the General Belgrano, during the Falklands conflict.

The officers conducted a four-hour interview in the Caribbean on Friday with ex-Lieutenant Narendra Sethia, who left the Royal Navy after being in charge of supplies and secretarial work aboard Conqueror during the conflict. The interview was the latest in a series which Mr Sethia has given to police and the Ministry of Defence. The others were held in London.

Detective Chief Superintendent Ronald Hardy of the Yard's serious crimes squad, flew with a colleague to the island of St. Lucia on instructions which were issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions several weeks ago. Mr Sethia, aged 28, is understood to have handed them ordinary charts which he said he was given by a Conqueror crew member after the conflict.

In a 25-page statement, he maintained his consistent denial of any responsibility for the missing log. After the interview his solicitor, Mr Philip Lucas, said in Britain last night that Mr Sethia had also denied any knowledge of the log.

Mr Sethia works as a yacht skipper and office manager in the fashionable Rodney Bay harbour on St. Lucia. He spent his day off yesterday sunbathing on a beach. A colleague told the Guardian yesterday:



Narendra Sethia—four-hour interview

"He looked into the office briefly this morning. He was his usual, happy self."

The Ministry of Defence discovered the log's absence from files while researching answers to questions from Mr George Foulkes, a Labour foreign affairs spokesman. The Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, ordered the police investigation.

Outline reports of the Caribbean investigation appeared in two Sunday newspapers yesterday. These leaks are understood to have come from "a low level" inside Scotland Yard, not from the two detectives.

The Yard yesterday declined to confirm one report claiming that the log was among "navigational books" which had been recovered and were due to be brought back to London

scheme which was heavily grant-aided by the government and built by British firms.

Peradeniya is not so old as Oxford (it was founded in 1942), but leaves the British university standing in several fields.

Mrs Thatcher could carry tremendous cachet, for instance, with a doctorate in Pall, the canonical language used in Buddhist scriptures.

Animal husbandry and dental surgery are also strong points of the university, along with parasitology, which might carry some appeal if the PM shares the Daily Mail/Telegraph view of her opponents at Oxford.

A degree of consolation

By Martin Wainwright

The Prime Minister's chances of an honorary doctorate, dashed by Oxford University last month, have been revived from an unexpected source.

Sri Lanka's oldest university has scooped any cabals of Tory dons who were hoping to swing a DCL (Cantab), (Lond) or (Edin) to heal Mrs Thatcher's wound.

Instead, the balm will come from the University of Peradeniya, which is planning to give the Prime Minister an honorary doctorate when she visits Sri Lanka in April.

Mrs Thatcher is flying out to open a hydro-electric

The ceremony would take place on the campus at Peradeniya, near Kandy, a site of "exhilarating scenic beauty," according to Professor K. M. de Silva of the history faculty.

The award depends on the Prime Minister's acceptance but it seems unlikely that she would risk hurting feelings by saying no.

Acceptance carries no hazards of an Oxford nature since the prospect of a snub from Sri Lanka's academia is nil. The university is tucked under the wing of the ministry of education and neither staff nor students have the power to veto the proposal.

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This week

Toda

AT CROSS PURPOSES
Bishop Jenkins has his doubts about the Resurrection. A century ago Bishop Temple went on to Canterbury after expressing similar uncertainty. As the Synod meets to consider the problems of faith, Martyn Halls examines great doubts of the past, and Terry Coleman hears from a Professor of Exegesis of the Holy Scriptures about the gap between spiritual truth and historical fact. Agenda, Page 9; Terry Coleman, Page 17

THE IMPOTENT LEFT
Socialist politics are not what they were, and never will be again: what was a drama has descended into fiction. Hugo Young considers the dreams of the impotent left. Page 12

Tomorrow

CHANGED WORLD
The miners' strike has changed life irrevocably for their wives too. "Police treating people rough, coming in at six in the morning and frightening the children. Suddenly I said: my God, that's been happening to blacks for years." Guardian Women on the politicisation of the Derbyshire women

Wednesday

LOVE SICK
What is this thing called love? On the eve of St Valentine's Day, Guardian Women places the Cupid Condition under the microscope

Thursday

PRIVATE VIEW
Charles Saatchi conducts Waldemar Januszczak around the latest, the biggest and the most important private collection of art in London—the Saatchi museum

BOMB HAPPY
Lieutenant Paddy Bowen and two members of a Royal Engineers bomb disposal squad with the empty case of the one-ton German bomb rendered harmless in hours of gruelling work. Three hundred people who had been evacuated from around the building site near Sheffield United's ground in Bramall Lane, where the bomb was unearthed last Friday, left the church halls they had been evacuated to and returned home yesterday. Their first instinct was to turn on the heating and make a pot of tea, but those with gas had to huddle in their outdoor coats a little longer until the gas board officials had checked the service was safe. After the fuse in the Second World War bomb had been removed, high pressure steam pumped in to dissolve the explosive. It was then destroyed by controlled explosion and burning. The bomb's casing has been taken for examination to the Royal Engineers depot in Chatham, but Sheffield has a hankering to keep it in the city museum. The army said it was "sure an amicable arrangement could be reached."

Picture by Denis Thorpe

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PUTS PRIVATE MEDICINE WITHIN YOUR REACH

Doubts cast on Jenkin rates denial

By John Carvel,
Local Government
Correspondent

The immediate political row about the Harrogate rate-capping affair, reported on page one of today's Guardian, is likely to centre around doubts about the accuracy of the statements made by Mr Patrick Jenkin and the Department of the Environment.

Mr Jenkin denied on Wednesday in the Commons that any of his officials had "improperly" revealed as much as the London borough of Harrogate's rate-capping limit. The DoE, after due deliberation, maintained this line in its response to a question from the Guardian's inquiries earlier that afternoon.

The DoE also said that there have been no meetings between officials of the department and Harrogate opposition Conservative members. However, Mr Michael Salinger, opposition Conservative spokesman on Harrogate council, said that his recent talks with Mr Jenkin were not his first contact with the DoE.

He said he had been in touch with Mr Kenneth Baker's political adviser, Mr Peter Davis, who is a former leader of the Tory group on Lambeth council. Mr Salinger said that Mr Davis is another political friend from the time some years ago when they discussed how to campaign against Mr Ted Knight, the Lambeth Labour leader, who was standing as Labour's parliamentary candidate in Hornsey.

Mr Salinger said that he approached Mr Davis in the autumn for help in standing Harrogate's position and that Mr Davis set up a useful meeting with a couple of his "advisers." This statement appears to sit uncomfortably with the DoE statement that there have been no meetings between officials of the department and Harrogate opposition members.

Mr Salinger is proud of his conduct throughout. He believes that he has represented the interests of his borough in contrast to Harrogate's Labour majority, which has refused to work with the Government about its individual figures.

Mr Salinger said that one result of his talks with the DoE in the autumn was that officials realised that £26 million of money they thought was available in balances to support spending in the coming financial year was locked up in a trust for rebuilding Alexandra Palace.

Nevertheless, he said, the Government is asking Harrogate to save £20 million in the next financial year. Since cuts could not be made overnight, the council would need to make huge savings in the second half of the year. The full-year effect of these second-half economies would be £35-40 million.

There is also argument over the content of the assumptions which Harrogate officials now believe they have extracted from the DoE.

Last July, Mr Jenkin gave Harrogate a provisional spending limit for 1985-86 of £128,658,000. In December, however, he announced a provisional rate limit and grant settlement which implied that the council would be able to spend £130,833,000.

It was the £2,175,000 discrepancy between these two figures which prompted Mr Salinger's questions to the civil servant, Mr Dunabin.

It appears that Mr Jenkin made two undisclosed assumptions in calculating Harrogate's figure. He first raised the spending limit by £3,600,000 to take account of omissions in Harrogate's declared budget for 1984-85. This figure reflects the council's use of internal funds and although Mr Jenkin appears to have got the figure slightly wrong, his original estimate would need to make huge savings in the second half of the year. The full-year effect of these second-half economies would be £35-40 million.

Mr Jenkin has taken his July provisional spending limit of £128,658,000, added £3,600,000 to compensate for Harrogate's undisclosed spending level and subtracted £6,423,000 because of its failure to negotiate. This produces an allowed spending level of £130,833,000.

The grant due on this sum, net of government penalties, is £51,862,000, leaving £78,971,000 to be found from the civil servant. In Harrogate a penny rate raises £6,353 million.

The council therefore needs a rate of 22.17 pence in the pound to finance the allowed spending. This is exactly the figure produced by Mr Jenkin in Harrogate's provisional rate limit just before Christmas.

Leader of mining men with no way back

Peter Hetherington on the life of a Durham NUM stalwart at the sharp end of the coal dispute

DAWN is breaking over Easington colliery and the blinding police searchlight sweeps endlessly across the ranks of 40 pickets, wedged inside a tight cordon of riot-helmeted police, opposite the colliery entrance.

The strikers, now immune to this regular surveillance, are convinced that they are being filmed at every available opportunity. The police are non-committal. But Billy Stobbs believes they are marked men in Easington; singled out for the harshest policing in the Durham coalfield.

At 6am he stands on the corner of Byron Street, a tall sergeant to the left, a constable to the right, as the light picks out his blue parka. "Do they know who he is?" "Ay, I should think so."

There is no communication—no acknowledgement, nothing between police and strikers; the contempt of the former is sometimes barely

concealed, while the latter say they bitterly resent the presence of hundreds of "intruders" who daily occupy the colliery yard to protect the 60 or so strike-breakers.

It is halfway through another hectic week for Billy Stobbs, chairman of the NUM's Easington lodge and one of the five lay members—as opposed to full-time union officials—on the union's 26-member national executive, which meets again in Sheffield today as the strike approaches its watershed.

Morale on the picket line remains surprisingly high, although more men are questioning how the dispute can end. The North-east coalfield, which incorporates Northumberland, may be reporting the greatest return to work in the country but in Durham fewer men have gone back. And in Easington, the largest colliery in the region with a workforce of 250, the strike is remarkably solid.

Three years ago Billy Stobbs's father died of pneumoconiosis, the lung disease caused by coal dust, although he was first diagnosed in 1947. Billy began work at the colliery, much against his parents' wishes, at the age of 16, starting on the surface and graduating to the tip underground job of power loader (still his official grade) before becoming lodge chairman in time for the 1972 and 1974 strikes.

Two years ago he reached the NUM executive, providing Arthur Scargill with a clear left majority in the process.

The strike has transformed his life. As well as the daily picketing, campaign meetings in the colliery welfare each night, speaking engagements and frequent union meetings, he has endured abusive telephone calls, writs, and three spells in hospital.

The first came after a

special union conference in Sheffield on April 19, when he suffered two broken ribs after being knocked to the ground while trying to marshal Durham miners outside the Trades and Labour Club.

"I was on my way home and saw all these police cars and wagons. It was just bad—like you could feel the atmosphere. I got a couple of blows away after a lot of disagreement with the police. There were only a few of us left—we were surrounded by police. There was a push from behind and I blacked out and finished up in hospital. The police pushed, there's no doubt about that."

He was laid up again at the end of October. At first it was thought to be a heart attack, but in fact "it was the muscles round my heart that had been torn when I got my ribs broken." He was warned by a specialist to take things easy. "But how the hell can you?"

£5m of NUM cash 'still in Luxembourg'

By Patrick Wintour

An account in a Luxembourg bank still holds £5 million of the National Union of Mineworkers' cash. Mr Peter Heathfield, the NUM's general secretary, told a miners' solidarity conference in Sheffield at the weekend.

The NUM receiver, Mr Michael Arnold, told the High Court a fortnight ago that the union's money, held by the Noble Finance Bank, a subsidiary of Industrie Kredit Bank of Dusseldorf, West Germany, had been recovered.

Mr Heathfield said that the £200,000 fine had been paid by the parent bank out of its funds and not out of the NUM's funds. No comment was available from Mr Arnold at the weekend, but a spokesman said he felt that the miners' leaders' claims were based on a misapprehension. He said that the money had left Luxembourg via a third country. It might have gone via Germany or Switzerland.

At the weekend conference Mr Heathfield claimed that the sequestration process had not been started to seize the £200,000 fine but to stop the union operating. He said that the National Coal Board has more than £200,000 of the NUM's money, and could have paid the fine.



Peter Heathfield: 'money still sound'

Schools lack coal

By Andrew Mearns

Thousands of children in south Wales seem certain to miss school for the next few weeks as freezing weather exposes the full scale of a problem caused by the pits dispute.

About 300 schools in the valley town of Mid-Glamorgan are heated by locally-produced coal. But supplies have been reduced to a trickle and teachers fear that it will be impossible, in the face of the harsh weather, to cope with the emergency heating systems which have been brought into use.

Many schools are already working a short day and some have been forced to tell pupils to stay at home for prolonged periods.

Children in the first three years at Brynrefr comprehensive school, Bridgend, have been kept away for the past two weeks. They will call at the school today—but only to collect homework.

Mr Phil Mantle, a member of the executive of the National Union of Teachers from Mid-Glamorgan, said yesterday: "We have been concentrating on the comprehensive schools to try to keep examination classes going and free from closures."

"The primary schools tend to have no coal at all. About 20 schools are partially closed."



Billy Stobbs: the strike has transformed his life

£70,000 for miners

By Martin Linton

THE miners' families' appeal launched at the beginning of February raised £70,000 in its first week, said its organisers, Women Against Pit Closures, in a statement yesterday.

This compares with £85,000 received in the first week of the Christmas appeal, not including the cheque from John Paul Getty.

"We never thought it would come anywhere near the response to the first appeal," said Mrs Betty Heathfield. "It has come at a time of desperate need and will strengthen our determination to get a decent settlement."

The organisers said that many donations have been from people who contributed more than they did to the first appeal.

How pit strike antagonists may agree to differ

By Patrick Wintour,
Labour Staff

At one level, the two sides in the coal dispute are as far apart as ever, with no agreement even on the agenda for further talks. However, the talks about talks being held in a neutral television studios, indicate the outlines of a settlement.

The impasse arises partly from the attempt in the negotiations to define the reasons for pit closures. Until the dispute, the two sides had not attempted to sign down and append their signatures to a statement on why pits closed. They could retain their respective positions and agree to differ. The board could claim that pits closed on grounds of economics, and the NUM could claim that they only closed on grounds of safety and geology.

In recent weeks the NCB's spokesman, Mr Michael Eaton, has said he accepts that the National Union of Mineworkers may legitimately continue to hold their long-standing policy of opposition to closure on economic grounds. But the NCB claims that the NUM's negotiating position through the dispute represents more than a statement of abstract policy. It seeks a commitment from the NCB that pits in the future will not be closed on economic grounds. The NCB claims that this amounts to a veto on its right to manage.

The NUM counters that it has no demand on the negotiating table. Mr Scargill claims that a statement that pits will only be closed on grounds of geology and exhaustion would be merely a restatement of past practice, since no pits were closed on the grounds of cost until 1984. The arrival of Mr Ian MacGregor, Mr Scargill claims that about 3 million tonnes of capacity were cut out of the industry each year, but these closures were solely due to exhaustion and geology in the over-all expansionary Plan for Coal.

The NCB responds that cost played a large part in closures. The NUM takes that as a result of the NUM taking up a new position on pit closures it is now necessary for the board to have a statement from the NUM amounting to a withdrawal of the position. Such a statement is not required from the NCB since it has never publicly held such a position, even, expire.

though it opposes pit closures on the grounds of cost.

The NCB could seek the withdrawal of what it sees as the NUM's new position in three ways.

First, it could ask the union to give a commitment to cooperate with, and be a party to, the closure of pits on economic grounds. At times the NCB has appeared to seek such a commitment, which Mr Scargill claims amounts to a no-strike agreement. The miners' leaders are unlikely ever to agree to such a proposal and would almost certainly prefer not deal than subject surrender.

Second, the board could ask the union to accept that pits in the past have closed on economic grounds and that the management will attempt to close them on such grounds in the future. The union would retain the right to resist such closures.

Third, the NCB could ask the union to accept management's right to manage and its intent to try to close pits on economic grounds in the future. NUM leaders said last night that they have accepted the management's right to manage, which is enshrined in the Nationalisation Act. The union leaders are also stating more explicitly than previously that management has the right to argue at the proposed independent appeals body that market factors may play a part in pit closures. The NUM would retain the right to put forward claims for greater investment. In short, there would be an agreement to differ.

Appeals from the criteria whereby pits can close, the outstanding issues of the five collieries set for closure and the status of the March 6, 1984, proposals remain. The NUM still insists that all five collieries are subject to prior agreements and cannot be put back into the colliery review procedure until those agreements have expired.

The NCB disagrees and says that it must retain the right to put all five pits into the procedure as soon as the strike ends. The procedure normally takes six months to complete, but with the addition of a third party appeals body, it is bound to take longer.

The March 6, 1984, proposals are the last definite date the NCB has set for the closure of pits. The year is just about to



Monsignor Bruce Kent (right) with other peace protesters flanked by police during a service outside the cruise missile base at Molesworth in Cambridgeshire yesterday.

VAT for books plan dropped

By Ian Aitken,
Political Editor

Conservative MPs believe they have won the argument against an extension of VAT to the sale of newspapers, books and children's shoes. They no longer expect to see it in Mr Lawson's Budget next month.

It is by no means certain that the Chancellor ever intended the measure to be included in his second budget, since it was clear from the outset that the cash gains would hardly be worth the political loss.

The proposal to tax books has resulted in much publicised demonstrations, petitions and "lobbies" of Parliament by everyone from poets to romantic pulp novelists. The idea of taxing newspapers is less popular. Fleet Street's usually pro-Conservative editors and proprietors against the Government.

Mr Jenkin has taken his July provisional spending limit of £128,658,000, added £3,600,000 to compensate for Harrogate's undisclosed spending level and subtracted £6,423,000 because of its failure to negotiate. This produces an allowed spending level of £130,833,000.

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The council therefore needs a rate of 22.17 pence in the pound to finance the allowed spending. This is exactly the figure produced by Mr Jenkin in Harrogate's provisional rate limit just before Christmas.

The last week's revelations of Mr Jenkin's alleged assumptions, said that neither of them died directly from the disease.

Falklands warns firms employing ex-prisoners

By a Correspondent

British firms undertaking huge construction projects in the Falklands have been publicly warned not to contravene the islands' immigration laws by employing people who have served prison sentences of six months or more.

The warning, from a justice of the peace, Mrs Jessie Booth, who is acting chairman in the Port Stanley courts, followed a series of court appearances by British workers employed by the consortium of Laing, Mowlem and Amy Brown at the £250 million airport site at Mount Pleasant.

Three of six workers convicted recently in Port Stanley on larceny and drugs charges were found to have served lengthy prison sentences in Britain. One man, a 28-year-old Londoner who now lives in the Falklands and who was convicted of possessing cannabis, had been given six years in 1981 for manslaughter by a judge in Leeds.

The local police chief, Mr William Richards, has frequently pressed overseas employers to vet their recruits in view of the local laws. There are now over 2,000 contractors employed at the international airport site which is 30 miles from Port Stanley.

A senior magistrate, Mr John Barrington-Jones, warned employers two months ago that they faced prosecution for breaching the Falklands immigration laws. After two further convictions last week, Mrs Booth has reiterated the warning.

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Transport bill sparks a revolt

Four Tory MPs have signed a motion urging the House of Commons to refuse to give the Transport Bill a second reading until it has had the opportunity of studying the imminent report of the transport select committee on what is the most fundamental upheaval in the bus industry for over 50 years.

Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, believes that the bill will cut fares and increase services on urban routes. Its opponents fear that it will bring chaos in towns, reduce safety standards, and deprive rural areas of public transport.

The motion has been signed by a majority of members on the select committee. They are Mr Peter Fry (C), Mr Wellingborough, Mr Harry Cowsan (Lab, Tyne Bridge), Mr David Gilroy Bevan (C, Yardley), Mr Gordon Barrie (Lab, Sunderland South), Mr Neville Trotter (C, Tyne-mouth), and Mr Densmore Dever (C, Chorley).

The Bus and Coach Council said: "We believe it would be very sensible approach if Parliament were to accept this motion."

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Hotel raid

Two masked robbers forced the lock of a display cabinet yesterday and grabbed the seven customers. The reason for the attack is not known.

The six masked attackers burst into the Robin Hood and Little John pub in Cumberwell, London, on Saturday night, smashed front machines, windows and lights, and attacked the seven customers. The reason for the attack is not known.

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Wets dominate Young Tories' conference

By James Naughtie,
Political Correspondent

The wets in the Young Conservatives left their annual conference in Bournemouth yesterday confident that their control of the organisation will be maintained, despite vociferous and determined opposition from the right.

Although the hard-liners' chants of "pinko" and their showers of paper darts often gave the conference a wild as well as a juvenile air, the wet faction seems likely to emerge unscathed in the election of national officers.

In the postal ballot of the YCs' 14,000 members being conducted over the next four weeks, party observers are predicting victory for Richard Fuller, aged 22 of London as chairman, and for a slate of fellow wets as the four vice-chairmen.

Such an outcome would confirm the success of the present leadership—with the strong support of the party chairman, Mr John Gummer—in fighting the influence of the libertarian right, whose success in winning power in the Federation of Conservative Students has caused embarrassment for the party hierarchy.

In the first debate of the conference, right-wingers were heavily defeated in an argument about individual freedom. The conference strongly supported a motion arguing that the concept of individual freedom as an absolute objective was unattainable and a threat to social cohesion.

They had their moment of glory later when the conference voted by more than three to one for the return of capital punishment, after a debate marked by displays of passionate enthusiasm on both sides. With cheering and stamping of feet greeted the statements by several

speakers that murderers had "forfeited the right to life".

It was the high point of the weekend for the right, but many of those who voted for capital punishment were on their feet again only an hour later, giving an enthusiastic standing ovation to Mr Peter Walker for a speech in which he urged the YCs to adopt progressive idealism as their creed.

Mr Walker, the YC president and Energy Secretary, appeared to agree with the criticism of some senior officials that the conference agenda gave too much attention to traditional concerns—capital punishment, trade union power, and licensing laws, for example—and too little to pressing economic and international issues.

The list of speakers reflected the prevailing climate in the Young group. Mr Walker took his place with such favoured wets as Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Health Minister, and Mr Kenneth Baker, the Environment Minister of State (though he included passages likely to appeal to the floor of the conference—Mr Clarke on "mythical cuts" in the National Health Service, and Mr Baker on town hall Tories, for whom "the time has run out").

The three adopted resolutions by Mr Gummer were in keeping with the trend. He spoke of the need for the Conservatives to project moderation as the virtue of their approach.

Kasparov in with real chance

By Leonard Barden,
Chess Correspondent

Gary Kasparov scored his second straight victory at the world chess series in Moscow when Anatoly Karpov, two pawns down, resigned at move 87. Kasparov continued a lost position until Kasparov's side stepped the champion's last hope of a stalemate trap.

Kasparov went 5-0 up in the first-to-six match on November 24. Since then he has drawn 16 games, lost three, and shown increasing signs of fatigue, while Karpov's game has become progressively more confident. Now Karpov is only 2-5, and Kasparov is in with a real chance.

Dale James, aged 14, of Oldham, scored the upset of the Arc masters at Chichester this weekend when he defeated the former Cambridge University and Hampshire No. 1, Michael Padgen. Last autumn James became the first black chessplayer to win a British title when he won the national under-14s. His 33-move victory over Padgen was awarded a brilliancy prize.

Stuart Conquest, aged 17, of Hargess, was among four joint winners. He scored five out of six to tie with Spelman and Hoggan (London) and Johnson (Australia). Nigel Short, the British champion, and Kevin Spraggett, of Canada, the Commonwealth champion, were in a group of six, half a point behind.

The Government's policy was the protection of moderation from the Russian imperialist. He said, and the moderation of Monsignor Bruce Kent was "the moderation of lying down and being run over."

The weekend was dominated, however, by the claims of the right to be on the verge of toppling what they described in some of their campaign material as the ruling left-wing clique.

The right wing candidate for chairman is Trevor Ekins, who urged the conference yesterday to change direction, with stronger support for Mrs Thatcher's policies.

The ideological battle for the future of the movement often seemed irrelevant to observers, since the enthusiasm for Mrs Thatcher (complete with the chants of "10 more years") seemed so passionate as ever.

But it is clear that the most active members believe the current election to be an important moment for the organisation—a confirmation of witness or a quick phase of drying out.</

strike ists may differ

though it opposes sit down
on the grounds of cost.
The NCB could seek
withdrawal of what it
the NUM's new position
three ways.

First, it could ask the
to give a commitment to
erate with, and be a party
the closure of pits on
economic grounds. At times
such a commitment, while
Scargill has appeared to
no-strike claims, it is not
er's leaders are unwilling
to agree to such a
and would almost
prefer no deal than any
survivor.

Second, the board could
the union to accept that
in the past have closed
economic grounds and
management will attempt
close them on the
the future. The union
retain the right to resist
measures.

Third, the NCB could
the union to accept man-
ement's right to manage
intent to try to close
economic grounds in a
night that they have
accepted the management
shrined in the National
Act. The union leaders
also stating more explicit-
than previously that man-
ement has the right to
the proposed independent
panels body that would
may play a part in
the right to put forward
for greater investment.
short, there would be no
ment to differ.

whereby pits can close
outstanding issues of the
the union set for closure
the status of the March 4
proposals. The NCB
still insists that all five
es are subject to new
ments and cannot be
into the colliery review
ure until those agree-
have expired.

The NCB disagrees and
that it must retain the
put all five pits into the
is soon as the
ends. The procedure
takes six months to
out with the addition
third party appeals but
bound to take longer.

The March 6, 1984, move
are effectively denied as
they covered only a year
that year is just an
experiment.

Kasparov
in with
real
chance

By Leonard Barden,
Chess Correspondent

Garry Kasparov scored a
narrow straight victory at
world chess series in Man-
chester when Anatoly Kar-
pov, ranked second, re-
sisted Kasparov's attack
in a 12-hour match. Kar-
pov, who had been
stopped until Kasparov
stopped the champion's
hope of a stalemate.
Kasparov went 5-0 up in
first-half match on Nov-
24. Since then he has
lost three, drawn three,
and won three. Kasparov
has become progressively
more confident. Now he is
only 5-5, and Kasparov
with a real chance.

Dale James, aged 41, of
ham, scored the upset of
the week when he drew
with the world champion
Hodgson (Australia).
Johansson, British cham-
Short, the Commonwealth
and Kevin Spraggett, of
were in a group of six
point behind.

Kidnap trial
Four men are to appear
the Old Bailey today
with charges of kidnap
the former Nigerian
minister, Mr Umaru Dikko.

Farmers quick on uptake for milk cultures

By Paul Hoyland

THE organisers of a cottage
industry in Wales, which
teaches milk cultures to the
public to be grown in their
own homes and sold back to
the company at a profit,
have attracted thousands of
pounds in investments from
farmers.

Mr Courtney Ferguson, the
Zimbabwean founder of
Microbiotic Farming, Eastern
prizes, which operates from
Bethlehem, near Llandelllo,
Dyfed, said that up to 1,000
people were taking part in
his company's scheme to
grow cultures in glasses con-
taining milk and grated
cheese.

He denied that the com-
pany had any connection
with similar ventures in
South Africa which have col-
lapsed, owing hundreds of
thousands of pounds.

"All my customers are
happy and fully paid up," he
said. "We have no connection
with the South African
ventures. They didn't have
an end product, and what we
have got is unique."

"We are producing a con-
centrated food, like a biscuit,
that could keep a man alive
for a week. We plan to ex-
port it to the Third World
and I hope to take 10 tonnes
of it to Ethiopia at my own
expense."

The system involves MFE
leaving cultures for £10 each.
Every week the customer
returns a dried portion in an
envelope for which he is
paid £2.50. After six months
the customer, who should by
then have made £50 profit,
can repeat the process by
taking another batch of
micro organisms.

The company has ruled
that no one may lease more
than 50 cultures at a time,
but some farmers have ac-
quired hundreds. Mr. Iatwyn
Thomas, who helps to run
the firm, said that initially
agents had allowed several
members of a household to
lease 50 cultures apiece.

The agents were now
aware that MFE, which has
been operating for nine
months, would allow only 50
cultures per household in
order to maintain quality
control and to ensure the
scheme did not get out of
hand.

Mr Thomas said the South
African operations had
folded because they got too
big and went out of control.
"We have got everything
under control and there is
no way that this company is
going to go under," he said.

In South Africa, 70,000
cultures were more than
£200 million, according to
the outcome of liquidation
proceedings against a culture
company with assets of less
than £30 million.

A liquidator has reported
that another South African
company leasing cultures had
outstanding claims of about
£7 million lodged against it.
The assets recovered, how-
ever, amounted to only £2
million. Some South African
farmers who had invested
their life savings in such
schemes now face financial
ruin.

A spokesman for the
Welsh National Farmers
Union said: "We are advis-
ing our members to be extra
careful in dealing with com-
panies of this nature. Such
schemes now face financial
ruin."

MFE says it does not have
the space or the time to de-
velop the large quantities of
cultures that it requires.
Welsh farmers, who have
been badly hit by EEC
reductions in milk quotas,
have welcomed the scheme
as a way of recouping lost
earnings.

Update

A course on March 29 and 31 in LONDON for those
who wish to identify the opportunities for their
companies in the office automation field, or who have
the task of managing the introduction of office
automation.

• converging technologies • decision options
in office automation • review of office
innovations • decision support methods
• social issues concerning the office of the
future • networking and micro applications

Staff: Prof. Andrew M. McCosh, Prof. Enid Mumford
(above) of Manchester Business School, and Mr. Brian
Izzard of S.E. Gss.

For further details, please complete and return the following to:
Emily Stephenson, Manchester Business School, FREEPOST,
(no stamp required), Manchester M15 5DA.
Telephone: 061-273 8228 Ext. 145 Telex: 888354.

Name _____ Position _____
Co. Address _____ Tel No. _____

In the first rank internationally The Economist

Millions need spending on 1960s flats

Michael Morris reports on the plight of tenants
in 'deck access' homes

MILLIONS of pounds needs
to be spent on "deck access"
flats built in 1960s.

The flats, recognised as
even greater mistakes than
tower blocks, rise to five or
six storeys, with front doors
directly off decks or gang-
ways at different levels.

Many of the flats, built in
Britain's inner cities, are fast
deteriorating and causing
social stress. A conference
on the problem is to be held
in a school near a typical
example of such housing at
Hulme, Manchester, on Feb-
ruary 22.

A national call for govern-
ment funding, is likely to
emerge from the conference,
which is to be attended by
300 representatives of local
authorities and tenants' associations.

The Association of Metro-
politan Authorities estimates
that at least £5 billion is
needed to rectify defects in
system-built housing, includ-
ing deck access, in the next
10-15 years. Yet if councils
demolish 15-year-old blocks
they will, in many cases, be
repaying loans for another
45 years.

Built with heady enthusi-
asm in the 1950s and 1960s
as the answer to slum clear-
ance, the blocks with decks
were called "streets in the
sky".

But people living in the
2,800 flats and maisonettes at
Hulme soon found problems
like others living in about
50,000 deck-access dwellings
in cities including Birming-
ham, Nottingham, Sheffield,
Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow,
and some London boroughs.

No deck-access flats have

collapsed, and certainly not
all have structural problems,
but pieces of concrete fall
from blocks, and steel
reinforcements in concrete
corrode.

Throughout the country,
deck-access tenants have suf-
fered innumerable problems
including condensation and
dampness, fungus growing on
walls, poor ventilation, rats,
concrete panels "bowing out"
and leaving gaps between
walls and floors, soil-pipe
failures, lack of privacy,
muggings, and burglaries.

Prefabricated concrete, sys-
tem-built estates have al-
ready been demolished at
Barnet, Hillingdon, Manches-
ter, Newcastle, Nottingham,
Reading, and Scunthorpe.

At Hulme, families with
children under 16 are not
allowed to move into the
deck-access flats and those
already there are given extra
points to move out.

Last year there were 23
petitions from 1,856 tenants
in Birmingham, requesting
improvements or rebuilding.
During the next 10 years,
the city needs £22 million a
year to deal with post-war
dwellings—largely deck-ac-
cess flats and maisonettes.

However, Birmingham, by
no means the worst affected,
cannot start a single project
because of government
spending cuts. The AMA's
under-secretary for housing,
Mr Ted Cantle, says the De-
partment of the Environment
is conscious of the problems
but is hamstringed by the
Treasury.

Shaffer says the problem is
nothing to panic about, but
that the Government must
check buildings for struc-
tural faults and find ways of
dealing with them.

Mr Bob Litherland, the La-
bour MP for Manchester
Central, calls deck-access
housing a national scandal.
He gets complaints from ten-
ants in Birmingham, Notting-
ham, Sheffield and Bristol,
as well as Manchester.

I shed no tears at seeing
this kind of housing knocked
down," he said, "but it
needs massive government fi-
nance to deal with it."

The Government is criti-
cised for suggesting that the
problem can be dealt with
through the housing invest-
ment programme.

Bob Litherland: 'No tears'

Minister's directive
is ruled illegal

By David Hencke, Social
Services Correspondent

A minister's plan to end an
alleged benefit racket by tel-
ling foreign students to tear up
their claim forms or face
deportation has been vetoed as
unlawful by the Government's
chief adjudication officer, Mr
Alan Parsons.

His ruling is a setback for
Mr Alan Clark, the junior em-
ployment minister, who
claimed last October that he
had ended a holiday racket by
overruling his own civil ser-
vants to prevent students from
the EEC claiming benefits in
Britain.

He took the action after a
Daily Mail article which
claimed that thousands of
youngsters from Italy, Holland
and France were claiming
huge sums so they could spend
their holidays in Britain.

The evidence was based on
complaints from about 12 out-
of-500 benefit offices, includ-
ing Bournemouth and
Newquay.

Mr Clark proposed a system
in which EEC claimants would
be shown a form in their own
language saying that they
could tear up their claim to be
in financial need and take steps
to leave the country.

Now in a letter to Mr Roger
Smith, solicitor for the Child
Poverty Action Group (CPAG),

Giro fraud at benefit office

By Paul Brown

Police have been called into
the Department of Employ-
ment in Nottingham, where
£100,000 is missing. A com-
puter fraud there appears to
have gone undetected for 18
months.

A probation officer report-
edly noticed the fraud, involv-
ing a number of giro cheques,
when making a visit and told
the police.

Department officials discov-
ered that a number of hand-
written cheques had been
made for genuine payments
and a second set had been
passed through the computer
with the same names, but dif-
ferent addresses. When the
second payments had been
made, the false addresses were
wiped off the computer and no
trace of the double payment
remained.

Despite rigorous checks on
department staff designed to
detect false claims, investiga-
tors failed to spot the fraud.

The department has three
offices in Nottingham and be-
tween 12,000 and 15,000 weekly
claimants. Officials are still
trying to trace all the false
payments. The original esti-
mate for the fraud of £60,000
has now risen to £100,000.



Deck access flats in Manchester being demolished to make way for industrial development. Picture by Don McPhee

Hospitals cash in on the US student dollar

By David Hencke, Social
Services Correspondent

Students from American
medical schools in the Carib-
bean are taking up training
places in British hospitals in
return for dollar payments to
the National Health Service.

The London Hospital Medi-
cal School and Mid-Surrey
health authority this month
began accepting students from
Montserrat for clinical training
for between \$8,000 and \$2,000
dollars a place.

This trend — heightened by
the NHS's cash problems —
has brought expressions of
concern from the British Medi-
cal Association and Ministers
at the Department of Health.
They believe that hospitals
may be accepting students
from universities with much

lower entry requirements than
are needed in Britain and that
British students could be los-
ing NHS training places.

Dr Colin Smith, chairman of
the BMA's medical academic
staff committee, said yester-
day: "We think that British
students will be denied facili-
ties because medical schools
and health authorities desper-
ate for cash will take Ameri-
can dollars to boost their
finances."

Britain was now attractive
for the two offshore medical
schools in Grenada and Mont-
serrat because of the strength
of the dollar and the larger
patient population for clinical
training to be found in British
hospitals.

Although the schools in the
past had looked to the United

States, American health au-
thorities were now questioning
the standards of the offshore
colleges and might well stop
the students using their own
training facilities.

"New York City health au-
thority has sent a team to St
George's medical school in
Grenada to re-assess its stan-
dards," said Dr Smith. He
claimed that the examination
pass-rate for UK medical stu-
dents was over 90 per cent,
compared with only 50 per
cent for those in the offshore
universities.

A spokesman for The Lon-
don Hospital Medical School
denied that the arrival of the
first batch of students would
prejudice the prospects of Brit-
ish students, who "will always
come first." However, the col-

lege finances would be boosted
by the new arrangements. The
scheme was still only at a
pilot stage.

Mr David Russell, district
administrator of Mid-Surrey
health authority, said that the
first 11 students taken by the
authority would be supervised
by consultants. He confirmed
that some consultants had
refused to take students.

"We are not doing this just
for the money — it will bring
new links between the author-
ity and students outside Brit-
ain during their 18-month stay
in England," he said.

Among other health authori-
ties running training pro-
grammes for offshore medical
schools are Eastbourne and
Winchester.

Controls 'unfair to legal migrants'

By Aileen Ballantyne

The emphasis placed on de-
tecting discrepancies in appli-
cations for admission to Brit-
ain by immigrants is
inefficient and expensive, says
a report published today by
the United Kingdom Immi-
grants' Advisory Service.

Britain's system of imma-
igration control is ostensibly
concerned with minimising the
risk of fraud or illegal entry,
but in fact "imposes very long
delays on the entry of genuine
dependants and places a great
strain on individual families,"
according to the service's
annual report.

Mr Michael Barnes, its direc-
tor, said the present imma-
igration system was operating un-
fairly because there was "too
much emphasis on controlling
evasions and not enough on the
rights of genuine dependants."

During immigration appeal
hearings some people are made
to feel they are on trial for
serious criminal offences when
all they are seeking to do is to
exercise their rights under im-
migration law, the report says.

Contrary to basic principles
of English law, the imma-
igration authorities do not have to
prove that documentary evi-
dence is false if they wish to
disregard it.

The new primary purpose
rules introduced by the Govern-
ment in 1983 are also
strongly criticised in the
report for the considerable dis-
tress they cause British women
of Asian origin who wish to
marry a fiancé from abroad.

Under the rules entry clear-
ance officers have to be satis-
fied that the primary purpose
of an intended marriage is
not to gain entry to Britain.

Mr Alex Lyon, former chair-
man of the service, said: "It
is an essential feature of the
arranged marriage system
that the families consider the
economic prospects."

"It is therefore inevitable
that one factor in a marriage
is a British girl would be the
desire for the man to come to
Britain."

UKIAS Annual Report,
UKIAS, PO Box 132, 7th Floor
Breenham House, Savoy
Street, Strand, London WC2.

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In the first rank internationally The Economist

Giro fraud at benefit office

By Paul Brown

Police have been called into the Department of Employment in Nottingham, where £100,000 is missing. A computer fraud there appears to have gone undetected for 18 months.

A probation officer reportedly noticed the fraud, involving a number of giro cheques, when making a visit and told the police.

Department officials discovered that a number of hand-written cheques had been made for genuine payments and a second set had been passed through the computer with the same names, but different addresses. When the second payments had been made, the false addresses were wiped off the computer and no trace of the double payment remained.

Despite rigorous checks on department staff designed to detect false claims, investigators failed to spot the fraud.

The department has three offices in Nottingham and between 12,000 and 15,000 weekly claimants. Officials are still trying to trace all the false payments. The original estimate for the fraud of £60,000 has now risen to £100,000.

Kidnap trial
Four men are to appear
the Old Bailey today
with charges of kidnap
the former Nigerian
minister, Mr Umaru Dikko.

Asian divisions may conquer veteran Labour MP

Martin Linton examines the power struggle in Southall which may deprive Sydney Bidwell of his constituency



The seat of trouble: Madhav Patil (left), Mr Bidwell during an election campaign, and Keith Vaz (right), a front-runner as possible Asian candidate

election. Young Asians, who were born or at least educated in Britain, are probably more militant in asserting their coloured identity than the older generation which is closely involved in the Asian community, but also keen to integrate and avoid giving offence to the white community.

The split emerged at the July meeting of the Glebe branch of Southall Labour Party, when a bitter dispute erupted about a school governance. The issue created a rift between Mr Madhav Patil, the branch secretary, and Mr Rabintra Pathak, a Labour councillor and established figure in the Asian community.

In September, Mr Patil received a letter from Labour Party headquarters which published an offer allowing people to join the party for the last three months of the year for a quarter of the normal price.

He set to work recruiting new members and at the October branch meeting he was able to submit a list of 217

new members. However, Mr Patil and his fellow-councillors, B. S. Sahota, Percy Sennett, and Joyce Graham, had meanwhile recruited 233 new members.

The recruitment continued with rival teams out in the streets of Southall ever night and, by November, Mr Patil had recruited 302 and Mr Pathak 264. Within the year membership rose from 105 to 865, earning Glebe branch 2 mention in the party newspaper, Labour Weekly, as the largest party branch in the country.

The annual meeting was an extraordinary affair. A school hall had to be hired and 470 people turned up. Mr Patil's supporters won and Mr Pathak's supporters walked out, claiming that many of the "members" were bused in from Hounslow or Hayes, were under age, were handed their cards at the school gate, or had blank cards. Mr Patil rejects the allegations, but they are the subject of the inquiry by the party's appeals and conciliation committee.

Mr Patil was not shy about his motives. He felt Southall Labour Party was dominated by an old guard of Asians who were community elders, operated through the temples, were sometimes members of the high-caste association Brahmin Saba, were businessmen, sent their children to private schools or owned a number of houses. He saw himself as a radical socialist who needed to create a new political base in opposition to the traditionalist caste-orientated leaders of the community, so he recruited a "young guard" of British-born or British-educated Asians. They were to be his political base so that he could replace the branch officers and the councillors before the local elections.

Similar recruitment drives were going on in the two other overwhelmingly Asian wards, Northcote branch had only 32 members in 1983 and had been dominated by young, white left-wingers living in a housing cooperative known as The Watertower. But the branch secretary, Mr

Panadure Perera, set out to remove their influence and brought the membership up to 436. In Mount Pleasant ward, membership has risen to 353.

The surge of new members in the three Asian wards has alarmed the rest of the party. They have been used to an average membership of about 100 per ward, 680 for the seven wards in the constituency. Suddenly it has shot up to 2,500, transforming the general committee, since delegates are elected on a fixed ratio to members. So Glebe ward, which had five delegates, will now have 20, Mount Pleasant 14, and Northcote 17. Between them they will have 45 and control the party.

No one has been more alarmed than Mr Bidwell. He was born and bred in Southall, worked as a railwayman on Southall station, became the MP in 1968, and played an important part in helping Southall come to terms with the biggest Asian settlement in the

country. He has worked hard with the Asian community, worn the turban, visited Amritsar. The Asians, in return, have made Southall one of the safest Labour seats in the country.

Mr Bidwell has directed most of his suspicions at Mr Sardul Gill, the Sikh councillor once regarded as his protégé, but now his deadly rival. He has referred to "serpentine activities" of Mr Gill.

There had been a growing feeling among the Asian members that the time had come for an Asian candidate. Forty-four per cent of Southall voters were born in the New Commonwealth or Pakistan and, with their British-born children, Southall is probably over 50 per cent coloured.

Nevertheless, Mr Gill and Mr Perera insist that many of their new recruits would have voted for Mr Bidwell. They blame him for creating trouble for himself, particularly by his remarks in the local papers that if the Labour candidate "wears a turban on his head there will be quite a disaffection in the Labour vote."

However, nearly all the Asian councillors and community leaders support Mr Bidwell. As one of the councillors told the Asian press: "Syd has represented the community well and he is held in admiration and esteem. Just to remove him for the sake of it is very unfair and unkind."

Many of them believe that Mr Patil is causing irreparable damage to their cause by splitting the party along racial lines. "No one's going to forgive him for dividing the party into black and white," says one small shop owner. "Division and disharmony will only make it harder for an Asian to be elected when Syd Bidwell does retire."

The most confused faction of all comprises the young, white, hard left. The "Trots," as they are dismissively called, find it very embarrassing when Mr Patil suggests they are allying themselves with reactionaries.

The executive committee decided at the end of last week that it would drop its objections to the 30 disputed delegates from Glebe ward, although the final decision will rest with the party's appeals committee at national level.

Mr Bidwell's supporters, Asian and white, are out on the streets of Southall to persuade the newly-elected delegates to change their minds. They will have a lot of influential votes which carry weight in the Asian community and will be arguing against a growing competition between black and white. They may yet carry the day.

Violence erupts at women's prison

By Aileen Ballantyne

Police have been called to Sital women's prison in Cheshire three times recently because of violence among young offenders, the Home Office said yesterday.

The Liberal Home Affairs spokesman, Mr Alex Carlisle, MP, has tabled questions to the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, asking for a judicial inquiry into the level of incidents and the level of staffing and supervision at the gaol. A youth offenders' wing was added to the prison just over two years ago.

Mr Carlisle said yesterday that the Governor of Sital, James Anderson, had asked for additional staff as a result of the incidents, but no help had been forthcoming. The Home Office refusal to provide extra staff was monstrous, he said.

The National Association of Probation Officers has received a number of allegations of incidents in the dormitory-type houses in which teenage girls and women inmates are held together. The problems are particularly acute after 7pm, when there is only minimal supervision of the houses from a centralised control post, a Napo spokesman claimed.

However, a Home Office spokesman said they had received no complaints about alleged sexual offences in the gaol. The organisation, Women in Prison, which closely monitors conditions in women's gaols, also said it had received no such complaints.

The Napo spokesman meanwhile said his organisation had received allegations about an 18-year-old girl named Helen, who was said to have been subjected to a mock trial by fellow inmates after entering Sital to serve 12 months for indecent assault.

After the mock trial, the spokesman said, she had been badly beaten and was admitted to the prison hospital with black eyes and a suspected broken jaw. On December 5, Helen was transferred to another prison.

Napo is also writing to the Home Secretary calling for an inquiry into staffing levels at Sital and into the policy of mixing teenagers with adult offenders. One of the main problems at the gaol, was that petty offenders such as shoplifters and women peace protesters were being mixed with highly disturbed women and those convicted of serious violent assaults.

With the female prison population at only 2,000, compared with a total of some 44,000, there are constant problems in finding appropriate accommodation for the many different types of offenders.

A Home Office spokesman said that adequate numbers of staff were provided at night in Sital. Action has been taken on the alleged incidents on the three occasions when police were called. In two of the cases no charges were preferred and in the third two young women were sentenced to 21 days for assault.

Under the Criminal Justice Act of 1982 provision was made to mix 16 to 21-year-old girls with adult women offenders, the spokesman said, although this was not done with male offenders.

The policy of mixing is strongly opposed by Napo and by the Prison Officer's Association.

Lecturers seek pay review

By Andrew Moneur, Education Staff

University lecturers will call tomorrow for an independent review into the falling value of their salaries over the past five years.

The Association of University Teachers (AUT) will press for a committee of inquiry to look into the erosion of academic salaries since October 1979, claiming that other professions have enjoyed pay increases of double or even three times the level gained by lecturers in that period.

The salary negotiations which start tomorrow affect about 48,000 staff, including 20,000 on short-term contracts, with an overall salary bill of £600 million.

The AUT believes that its members need a 22 per cent increase to restore purchasing power lost since the 1979 salary agreement. But it acknowledges that the universities do not have the means to meet a demand of that size.

Diana Warwick, general secretary of the AUT, said yesterday: "We recognise that the universities could not possibly find the sums for putting right the erosion."

"We have got to have extra money from the Government. But, equally, we realise that we will have an independent review."

Last year the university teachers had a 4.85 per cent settlement imposed on them.

"It was not even in line with inflation. It was a further 'hit back'," Ms Warwick said. The average salary of a lecturer is now about £14,000, a maximum for senior lecturers is just below £18,000. The AUT will point out that since 1979 a police chief inspector has had salary increases amounting to just over 80 per cent, while a university professor on a career salary, has had just over 25 per cent.

Its pay claim states: "This erosion of the value of salaries has been accompanied by increasingly severe promotion blockages caused by an outdated and inadequate salary structure."

"The anger, frustration, and demoralisation produced by the present structure, and the damage which this is doing to universities and their functions of teaching and research is recognised throughout the profession."

The AUT is again calling for negotiations on salary structure, giving warning that more and more staff are trapped at the top of their salary scales.

School teachers' pay talks resume today with a critical meeting of the Burnham Committee. Its outcome will determine whether more teaching staff are drawn into the dispute already started by the National Union of Teachers in pursuit of a £2,200 all-round pay rise.



Car owners in Northern Ireland digging their vehicles out of deep drifts which covered many parts of Britain at the weekend

Winter survey of birds finished

By Alan Dunn

TIREE, the tiny island off the west coast of Scotland, has emerged as an uncommonly busy wintering refuge for shore birds, according to early results from a Round Britain survey by birdwatchers.

Mr Michael Moser, one of the organisers of the British Trust for Ornithology's project, said: "Three has densities of birds far in excess of what had been expected, including 987 ringed plovers — of which there are only 12,000 in Britain in winter — 966 turnstone, and many thousands of lapwings and snipe. In contrast only handfuls of lapwings were counted on the whole of the Scottish west coast."

The island's popularity lies in the build-up of dead kelp, filled with insects, along the low sandy shoreline. "These early details give the island the status of a site of international importance," says Mr Moser.

It is unlikely that the island will be graded because there is no human threat to the birds.

Mandarin ducks take to UK like water

By Martin Wainwright

THE vividly coloured Mandarin Duck — the one children always want to give the bread to in parks — is taking to the British countryside with unexpected enthusiasm. A survey of the world population suggests that Britain may now have more of the birds than any other country. The distinctive brown, green and white male and its less flashy mate are most

likely to be found on cultivated land near water in the Home Counties. The species' stronghold is in Surrey, where six pairs were released near Cobham in the 1920s, and spread after breeding successfully. The Mandarin population in the early 1970s, when the bird was admitted to the official British list, was estimated at between 250 and 400 pairs, but the latest survey suggests that it is much higher. Mr Andy Davies, a member of the British Trust for Ornithology, drew his conclusions after a study of all nesting records for the ducks submitted to the trust.

"It is difficult to gauge the true status of the species," he reports in the trust's journal, *ETO News*. "But the British Mandarin population is steadily increasing and expanding its

range, unlike its counterparts in the species' original home of China and Japan. Natural tree holes, especially in oak and ash, are the likeliest places to find a Mandarin's nest, but Mr Davies warns naturalists to be ready for disappointment. Wild Mandarins are elusive and retiring, he says, and some of their nests were recorded as high as 35ft up a tree.

Surrogate mothers 'ban near'

By John Ezard

The Government is on the brink of introducing measures to ban surrogate motherhood and is also looking at ways of stopping infectious Aids patients discharging themselves from hospital, the health minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, said yesterday.

In an interview on BBC's programme *This Week*, Next Week, Mr Clarke said he was very near a decision on making "rent-a-womb" agreements illegal. "I don't think we should allow a situation where people rent out their wombs," he added.

The Government would have to discuss making Aids a notifiable disease so that discharge from hospital could be prevented if it would put other people at risk.

But he accused some newspapers of fostering unnecessary public alarm over the disease. "We have to make sure that the mass popular newspapers do not encourage the general public to believe it can be picked up in ways in which it cannot," he said.

Chemical inquiry questioned

By Paul Hoyle

Campaigners opposed to the Re-Chem waste disposal plant at Pontypool in South Wales are challenging the validity of a Government review which has found congenital malformations in the area to be lower than average.

The Panteg Environmental Protection Association is concerned that the review conducted by the Welsh Office has omitted cases such as that of Abigail Bown, who was born in 1983 with small eyes syndrome.

"Abigail's parents are considering taking a test case to the High Court, alleging that emissions from the plant are linked to eye abnormalities in the Torfaen district. Re-Chem has strenuously denied that there is any connection."

Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary for Wales, said the people of Pontypool should be reassured by the review, which covered the period 1974 to 1983.

plant would have been completely safe, although it agreed that one of the chemicals to be mixed, arsine, is more deadly than methyl isocyanate. The plant would have supplied 80 new and badly needed jobs.

Livingston Development Corporation would not comment yesterday on its intention to refuse the application, which was decided at a meeting on Friday. It took the decision after the two public meetings at which Mr Mackenzie said, only one local resident supported the American-owned chemical company.

Mr Malcolm Cowling, a spokesman for Union Carbide, said yesterday that the company was waiting for confirmation from Livingston that the application had been refused, and that he could not discuss any contingency plans the company might have.

He added that the company had been aware of the potential impact on the decision of the public meetings. He said: "Our feeling was that we always knew that public meetings do tend to be highly charged. This was no exception. What we don't know is just how representative these public meetings are of the

Town jubilant at defeat of plans for Union Carbide plant

By Sarah Beseley

Residents of Livingston in Scotland were delighted to learn yesterday that they have helped to defeat plans by Union Carbide — the company involved in the Bhopal disaster — to site a \$8 million chemical plant in their town.

Mrs Helen Mackenzie, one of those who signed a 2,000-name petition and attended two stormy public meetings, said yesterday: "It was not just fear and anxiety. People seized on the ethical and moral issues. It was felt that Union Carbide should not be allowed ever to be involved in business anywhere ever again."

"They thought after Bhopal the Livingston Development Corporation should have turned down the application straight away."

Union Carbide applied to build the gas-mixing plant in the new town in West Lothian, will before the disaster in Bhopal, India in which about 2,000 people died and thousands were injured. The proposed plant was to be a fraction of the size of the one at Bhopal which manufactured methyl isocyanate.

Union Carbide said that the

whole population of Livingston.

Labour's employment spokesman, Mr John Fresscott, said last night that the Livingston affair was an example of the crisis of confidence in the nation about chemical plants.

Peter Hetherington writes: Livingston Development Corporation is likely to face criticism about its decision to reject the Union Carbide plan. Although the American multinational has not formally commented it is concerned that the decision was taken before a report on the venture from the Health and Safety Executive.

The Scottish Development Agency, largely responsible for Scotland's success in attracting high-technology industries, is also known to be concerned.

Proposals for the plant were seen as another step forward in Scotland's drive to become a world leader in the micro-electronics industry.

Union Carbide commissioned a study which showed that the likelihood of residents being affected by a gas leak at the proposed plant was less than that of being struck by lightning — about one in 12.5 million.

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Marchais carries the day in poll

From Campbell Page in Paris

Mr George Marchais was re-elected secretary-general of the French Communist Party yesterday despite electoral decline, uncertain policies, and growing internal dissent under his leadership.

The policy drafted by the Central Committee, presented to the 25th congress at St Ouen, near Paris, by Mr Marchais and endorsed by the congress, commits the party to burying its previous links with the Socialists and achieving an ill-defined majority through a massing of popular support.

Few commentators here regard this policy as an effective road to power, but acknowledge that the Communists want to stand on the sidelines while the Socialists take the blame for the left's expected reverses in the National Assembly elections next year and in the presidential elections in 1988.

Dissent within the party was reflected in yesterday's voting for the Central Committee and Politburo.

Mr Pierre Juquin, a former party spokesman and now a leading dissident, lost his seat on the Politburo but was elected to the Central Committee. Two other critics of party policy, Mr Marcel Rigout, a minister in the short-lived Government, and Mr Felix Damette, won seats on the Central Committee, but more than a dozen reformers lost their places.

In his final speech to the congress, Mr Marchais said the critics had been elected not because of their disagreements with party policy but despite them. Their election was unprecedented at such a high level in the party, and showed that the party did not eliminate dissenters.

The party remains committed to democratic centralism as the most open and logical way of reaching decisions, but this dogma means that there is no scope for organised internal opposition once the majority has made up its mind.

During the congress, Mr Juquin argued that the party had paid a high price for expelling its critics in the past. Closing outlets to criticism has cost us dear, even if the questions were badly put and accompanied by incorrect answers, he said. He urged a blending of democratic centralism with greater responsiveness to criticism.

Mr Marchais was criticised from the floor for wanting to turn the Communist Party into something like the old German Social Democrats or the present Portuguese Socialists, and for nurturing the idea of doubt, which had to be removed.

Among his supporters was the secretary of a factory branch of the party who described the Central Committee's policy document for the congress as "hesitant, contradictory and even opportunist."

Portuguese party picks leader

From Jill Jolliffe in Lisbon

The Social Democrat Party has resolved a crisis at the top by electing Dr Rui Machete as leader.

Dr Machete replaces Professor Carlos Mota Pinto, the deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, who resigned after last week after the party fell out with him over his support for General Firmão Miguel in the presidential elections due later this year.

Professor Mota Pinto is now expected to step down as Deputy PM in favour of Dr Machete.

After an all-night meeting on Saturday, the Social Democrat political committee voted by 47 to 34, with 10 abstentions, for Dr Machete.

The clear-cut decision means that Dr Machete can take over as Deputy PM without shaking the stability of the Government. Social Democrat coalition.

His appointment requires the formal agreement of the Socialist Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, but according to the leading weekly, Expresso, Dr Soares had already agreed to this outcome before the vote was taken.

Dr Machete is a 44-year-old lawyer who served briefly as social welfare minister in 1976 in Portugal's seventh post-revolutionary government. An authority on administrative law, he has been an executive member of Portugal's Catholic Commission for Peace and Justice since 1981.

Since his cabinet appointment in 1983, he has worked assiduously to enhance his standing within the Social Democrat Party. He has given an energetic performance as Justice Minister, in which his main achievement has been the prosecution of an anti-terrorist campaign leading to the imprisonment of around 50 people accused of belonging to the FP-25 organisation.

Dr Machete has said he prefers not to take over the defence portfolio, which makes a cabinet reshuffle likely, since it is not certain whether he will continue as Justice Minister.

Pious encounter for Howe in chilly Bucharest

From our own Correspondent in Bucharest

PRESIDENT Ceausescu of Romania and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, sat pokerfaced on Saturday morning exchanging half-mumbled verbalities about the severity of the winter, the delicate state of East-West relations, and the urgent need for closer links between Romania and Britain.

A year ago, Mrs Thatcher chose to go personally to inform the Hungarian leadership of her amazing discovery that "East and West live on the same planet."

Now she despatches her Foreign Secretary to the rest of Eastern Europe to teach them that "as Europeans, our

peoples have common traditions and common hopes for the future."

It follows that those who share the European sector of this planet need to work together to preserve and foster peace in Europe.

Sir Geoffrey has a touching belief that Britain's new-found commitment to East-West dialogue is all the more persuasive since it still has an element of surprise for East Europeans who recall Mrs Thatcher's strident anti-Communism.

Mr Ceausescu is anybody's match in conventional wisdom and he delivered his well-rehearsed lecture on the need to resolve the military pact and safeguard the interests of

Europe's small and middle-sized countries. The Romanian leader was angry about space weapons and has no truck whatever with those, including Mrs Thatcher, who see little harm in US research into Star Wars.

Romania believes that it is absolutely essential to halt all activities connected with space weapons. Bucharest, assuming that the Soviet Union also has a space weapons research programme, sends this message to the Kremlin as well as to the White House.

The Romanian leader also has another piece of urgent advice for the superpowers. They are "mighty ships," and they need to be helped into port by "tugboats."

Romania is one of those tugboats. But even President Ceausescu does not think he can do it alone. Accordingly, he is now propounding the idea that Nato and the Warsaw Pact, pending its dissolution, should engage in arms control negotiations, parallel to the Geneva talks between the superpowers.

Such a forum, the Romanians happily contend, could find solutions to nuclear weapons and space weapons not readily revealed to the superpowers on their own.

Sir Geoffrey listened politely, but hardly felt it necessary to explain to the Romanian leader why Britain had no intention of subscribing to such an idea.

The presidential suite at Bucharest's Communist Party headquarters is one of the rare warm spots in Romania. Mr Ceausescu's offices are maintained at a temperature befitting the decor of vases filled with tropical flowers.

Elsewhere in the Romanian capital as well as in the countryside, central heating has either been cut off altogether or turned down to imperceptible levels. It has become far from unusual to wear coats indoors.

Gas pressure is so low that cooking poses serious problems. There are frequent power failures and even television time has been severely cut back.

Deprived of hot water in their homes since before Christmas, a fortunate few find refuge in the one hotel in Bucharest which has remained fully heated.

Romanian officials blame the power cuts on the exceptional severity of winter. With the Danube and other rivers frozen, hydro-electric power production has become negligible.

Heavy snows have stopped open-cast coal mining, and no, we cannot import coal from Britain because of your strike.

Neither can Romanians afford to buy more crude oil than they already import. Top priority is given to industry, but some factories are so bitterly cold that work there has come almost to a standstill.

Ceausescu seeks short term extension of Warsaw treaty

Romanians hold up pact renewal

From our own Correspondent in Sofia

Romania is refusing to agree an extension timetable for the Warsaw Pact Treaty, which expires in May. The Soviet Union is seeking an extension of at least 10 years while Bucharest wants a much shorter period.

The issue is delicate because Romania insists that it be resolved at the highest level. The Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, is not available for a Warsaw Pact summit, because of poor health.

President Ceausescu, Romanian sources said, raised the possibility of Romania leaving the Warsaw Pact altogether during a visit to Moscow last year. This inevitably received short shrift.

Mr Ceausescu is not believed to be reconciled to signing the treaty extension without textual change, but will continue to press for more meaningful policy consultation among Warsaw Pact members.

Extensive talks between members have failed to produce consensus on the duration of the treaty. The Soviet Union, which originally wanted a 20-year extension, has apparently come down to either 10 or 15 years, although unwilling to disclose its precise demands.

Probably wants five years initially, with only an option to extend the pact for a further period. Romanian sources said that the country now has no support from the other Warsaw Pact countries for this regard action.

Such matters were not discussed with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who ended a two-day visit to Bucharest yesterday before flying on to Sofia for the first visit by a British foreign secretary since diplomatic relations were established 100 years ago.

The Romanian President sought British support for his latest project to bring the Warsaw Pact and Nato coun-

tries together into a forum where they could influence the progress of the US-Soviet arms negotiations due to begin in Geneva next month.

The Soviet Union has already rejected the project. Yesterday, it was Sir Geoffrey's turn.

"The first priority is for the United States and the Soviet Union to concentrate on their negotiations," he said. "It would not be helpful to widen these talks."

The United States of course fully consults her allies, he added. "I assume that the Soviet Union does the same."

The Foreign Secretary was replying to the Romanian Foreign minister, Mr Stefan Andrei, who said on Saturday: "The elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe is of interest to all European states. We consider that they should take part in appropriate form in Soviet-American negotiations."

"It is particularly important for Warsaw Pact and Nato countries to meet and make an active contribution to the success of these negotiations."

During his stay in Romania, Sir Geoffrey met Mr Ceausescu for one-and-a-half hours and afterwards held extensive talks with Mr Andrei.

The Foreign Secretary found all this "immensely worthwhile" and was very interested to learn about Romania's "distinctive foreign policy."

His talks with Mr Ceausescu were expected to yield a presidential promise to pay Romania's outstanding debts, totalling approximately £3.5 million, to British Aerospace and to Rolls Royce.

The debt has become a stumbling block to Romanian assembly of 22 BA-111 planes. With four already completed, and three in an advanced stage, the Romanian leader reportedly commented that the project was already too far advanced to be threatened by payment arrears.



Australia's Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, chats with Los Angeles Mayor, Mr Tom Bradley

Hawke flies into defence storm

Sydney: The Australian opposition leader, Mr Andrew Peacock, has cancelled a European trip to confront the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, over his handling of the country's defence policies, party officials said yesterday.

He was to have met Mrs Thatcher and to have had talks with envoys from Western and Eastern bloc countries in Geneva on a week's tour.

Mr Hawke returns today from talks in the US to face criticism from his own Labour Party over the way he originally agreed to provide logistical support for US testing of the controversial MX missile.

News of this broke just before he left on his overseas tour, and he then reversed the decision on his way to Washington after a series of telephone calls to advisers.

Mr Hawke is now in trouble with his left wing, which says the original agreement was made secretly. A number of senior ministers also feel he should not have backed down.

Mr Hawke's change of heart has particularly angered the Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, who publicly defended Australia's support for the tests shortly before Mr Hawke spoke to senior US officials.

The Prime Minister's handling of the missile affair will be the top item on the agenda at a cabinet meeting tomorrow. The row is expected to trigger a full discussion on the Government's nuclear policies, which have come under fire from leftwingers.

Mr Peacock has said that Hawke's reversal on the missile tests could do further damage to the ANZUS alliance. — Reuters.

nally agreed to provide logistical support for US testing of the controversial MX missile.

News of this broke just before he left on his overseas tour, and he then reversed the decision on his way to Washington after a series of telephone calls to advisers.

Mr Hawke is now in trouble with his left wing, which says the original agreement was made secretly. A number of senior ministers also feel he should not have backed down.

Mr Hawke's change of heart has particularly angered the Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, who publicly defended Australia's support for the tests shortly before Mr Hawke spoke to senior US officials.

The Prime Minister's handling of the missile affair will be the top item on the agenda at a cabinet meeting tomorrow. The row is expected to trigger a full discussion on the Government's nuclear policies, which have come under fire from leftwingers.

Mr Peacock has said that Hawke's reversal on the missile tests could do further damage to the ANZUS alliance. — Reuters.

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Weinberger reassures Allies about Star Wars

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

The US Defence Secretary, Mr Weinberger, in Europe to raise support for the Star Wars project, said yesterday that even an imperfect system would be a success because it would make the enemy unsure about launching a nuclear attack.

In a speech read for him to a conference in Munich of 150 Nato and military experts by Mr Richard Perle, Assistant Defence Secretary, Mr Wein-

berger said the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) offered the only hope of achieving the ultimate goal of a complete elimination of nuclear weapons. It could also be a better way of keeping peace than the present nuclear deterrent strategy.

Mr Weinberger, responding to European fears that an anti-missile defence system would leave Europe unprotected, said the US commitment to the defence of Western Europe, maintained that the

SDI would be effective against intercontinental and medium-range missiles. "America could not survive, nor live, in a world in which Europe would be overrun and conquered," he said.

Even an imperfect Star Wars system would provide stability by making an enemy unsure of launching a surprise attack, as well as increasing the cost of an attack.

Earlier, West Europeans, including Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, stressed that

SDI must shield Europe as well as the US from nuclear attack. Dr Kohl, spelling out for the first time Bonn's position on Star Wars, urged European Nato states to support and participate in the \$30 billion US space weapons research project.

His qualified support for SDI was in sharp contrast to the French position, outlined by Defence Minister, Mr Charles Hernu. Mr Hernu said the development of space weapons would destabilise the

strategic balance and lead to a new arms race.

"Let's not give up what we have for a future we don't know. Nato's main interest must be to remain true to nuclear deterrence."

Michael White adds from Washington: A congressional survey portrays West European leaders as acquiescing in the Star Wars research but as vehemently opposing deployment in the belief that this would increase rather than decrease the likelihood of war.

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Latin debtors agree negotiating strategy

From Jonathan Steele in Santo Domingo

Latin America's biggest debtors have agreed on a joint negotiating strategy to put to the Western finance ministers in Washington in April but have delayed issuing a formal invitation for full-scale political talks on the continent's debt crisis.

Ministers from 11 countries left mixed signals here at the weekend after the two-day conference of the so-called Cartagena group of Latin American debtors.

On the one hand, by formulating a common position they moved a small step closer towards forming the debtors' club, or cartel, which Western governments fear so much. On the other hand, they did not follow up their earlier demand for a direct political dialogue "with the governments of the United States and the six other industrial countries which control the world economy."

The Western countries have consistently tried to head off a debtors' cartel by insisting that each debtor country should negotiate separately with the commercial banks and the IMF.

In reply to the Cartagena group's call last year for a political dialogue, they suggested that the debt issue should be discussed by the interim committee of the IMF and the development committee of the World Bank in April. In each of these bodies,

Latin America is represented by only three countries, which sit with representatives of Asia and Africa.

The conference here decided to accept the Western proposal and see how the meeting turns out before pressing for a new encounter.

But the debtors' moderation was also seen by observers as a retreat from the urgency shown at their last meeting in September. Since then, Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela have had their debts rescheduled over a period of several years, and Brazil seems well on the way to doing the same.

Between them the four countries account for about 77 per cent of the continent's \$350 billion debt.

The conference's final communiqué said the terms negotiated by the larger countries should be extended to countries still trying to have their debts rescheduled, and should become "minimum conditions" for everyone. It complained that negotiations with commercial banks could not touch on the main issue, which was that debtors and creditors shared responsibility for the current crisis.

There ought to be "symmetry in adjustment," and it was on the way to doing the same. But the spine-chilling tone of the document was being sent here yesterday as a further attempt by the Administration to unlock renewed congressional support for US-backed freedom fighters, as President Reagan

Impoverished Nicaragua blames Reagan

From Tony Jenkins in Managua

The Nicaraguan Government, faced with a rapidly worsening economic crisis, has announced a package of tough austerity measures.

The new policy includes a currency devaluation, higher interest rates, an end to all food subsidies, incentives to private producers, a freeze on government spending and measures to keep wage increases below inflation.

In a televised message to the nation, President Daniel Ortega blamed the Reagan Administration for the situation.

He said that the priority was defence against counter-revolutionary attacks and he called for "more sacrifices by working people."

Mr Lucio Jimenez, general secretary of Nicaragua's largest trade union, the Sandinista Workers' Congress, claimed his members would support the new measures. "We are in the first line of defence," he said, "in an historic commitment."

The Government has committed itself to ensuring distribution of essential foodstuffs and domestic products to starving workers through factories and local shops. It has also promised periodically to raise wages. However, the package offers less hope to the many thousands of Nicaraguans who do not have a regular job, and is likely to prove unpopular.

The main problem for the Sandinistas has been shortages of food and clothing. Mr Ortega said that the covert war being waged by the US has caused over \$1,000 million in losses and has compelled the Government to commit 40 per cent of the national budget to defence. "Of every 100 trousers and shirts produced," he said, "40 are military uniforms; of

every 100 pounds of corn consumed, 30 go to the war fronts."

Until now the Government has maintained a policy of subsidising essential products, at a cost of \$700m a year, which has kept down the cost of living.

At the same time the Government has pumped millions of dollars into non-productive investment in education, health, housing and other social spending. According to the Minister of Finance, too much money in the economy is chasing too few goods.

As a result, a vast black market has mushroomed.

with Mr Maurice Bishop, the murdered Prime Minister of Grenada, in 1983. In it, Mr Gromyko is seen describing the region as ripe for revolution and urging Mr Bishop to move carefully with his country's revolutionary expansionism so as not to signal their plans to the imperialists.

The Administration here has long contended that Nicaragua has been armed by Cuba and the Soviet Union to a level way beyond conceivable defence needs. The White Paper lists 110 medium battle tanks, 200 armoured personnel carriers, 70 long-range artillery pieces and long-range equipment as not to signal their plans to the imperialists.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Warning over Basra

THE IRANIAN forces fired flares over the Southern Iraqi port of Basra last night as a final warning to Iraq not to shell Iranian civilian targets. Irna, the Iranian News Agency, reported.

Iran's state-run television quoted the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps spokesman as saying that the flares would be a "last ultimatum to the Iraqi regime."

"Our aim is to show the ability of the Islamic forces to bomb Basra," the spokesman, who was not identified, was quoted as saying. — AP.

Suspect dies
A SUSPECTED member of the banned African National Congress was found dead on Saturday after a shootout with police in a black township near Johannesburg, police said. The man, who was not identified, was quoted as saying. — AP.

60 hurt in riot
MORE than 60 students were injured in Nairobi yesterday, when riot police used tear gas and batons to disperse an estimated 2,000 students at an outdoor prayer meeting during a five-day boycott of classes. At least one student was arrested, witnesses said. — AP.

On the run
DR JOSEF Mengele, the Nazi war criminal, may be moving between three South American countries in search of refuge, Mr John Loftis, a former US Justice Department official, said in Boston on Saturday. He said his source told him that Mengele is moving between Chile, Argentina and Uruguay. — AP.

Search stopped
THE SEARCH for survivors from the Polish freighter, Busko Zdroj, which sank with 25 crew, in the North Sea, off Bremen, West Germany, on Friday was called off on Saturday because of bad weather, after one crewman was rescued. — AP.

Lion attack
A MAN had three fingers bitten off, when he stuck his arm into a lion's cage at an agricultural fair in Nairobi to pat the beast, the Kenyan News Agency reported yesterday. "Quick action by prison wardens separated the man from the lion's jaws, minus his fingers," the report said. — AP.

Priests cautioned
POLAND'S religious affairs minister has warned that outspoken Roman Catholic priests who engage in "criminal activities" face arrest and prosecution. "If there's a priest who deserves it, he will surely be arrested," Mr Adam Lopatka said on Friday.

Not kosher
ISRAELI chief rabbis have advised Jewish men that they would violate ritual law by donating sperm for the artificial insemination of anyone but their wives. They also warned in Tel Aviv yesterday that Jewish women should not use sperm banks. — Reuters.

Apology to Jews
THE AUSTRIAN Defence Minister, Mr Friedrich Frischenschlager, apologised to Israelis in an interview published yesterday for welcoming home Nazi war criminal Walter Reder following his release from an Italian prison. — Reuters.

Doctors' protest
NIGERIAN doctors are refusing to see patients with communicable diseases, threatening to strike in protest at being asked to pay for their own medical treatment, the News Agency of Nigeria said yesterday. — Reuters.

Kidnap arrests
SWISS police in Chur said yesterday that two West Germans had been arrested in connection with the abduction last month of Sven Axel Springer, the grandson of prominent West German publisher, Mr Axel Springer. — Reuters.

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Army Officer

National plan to build 'a brighter future'

Inquiry launched by Ethiopia as drought money goes missing

Addis Ababa: The Ethiopian Government is investigating why substantial amounts of cash raised in Europe and North America for drought relief are not reaching the country, the Foreign Minister, Goshu Wolde, has revealed.

Mr Goshu said that while aid in kind, like grain, clothing and equipment, was being delivered in generous amounts, the cash received did not tally with the reports of funds raised in the West.

"It seems Ethiopia is overwhelmed by a huge inflow of cash: not so, only a little money is trickling in... compared to the reports of the spontaneous and continuous flow of donations (from the West)," he said.

"The money is simply not here in sufficient quantities to come to the aid of the Ethiopian people," he said, adding that the Government was investigating.

The Ethiopian leader, Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, announced on radio and television on Saturday night a national plan to fight the

drought which he said was blighting the lives of 7.5 million Ethiopians.

The plan included a ban on imports of luxury goods, including cars and textiles, a tightening of fuel rationing laws, donations from Ethiopians who had jobs, and a channeling of export earnings towards famine relief.

Mr Mengistu, making a rare public appearance at a rally in the capital yesterday, said that Ethiopians must shun luxury and join in fighting the drought.

Genuine patriots and revolutionaries must live up to the challenge of relieving drought-affected compatriots from their misery and suffering as well as to help make them self-supporting citizens," the official Ethiopian news agency quoted him as saying.

Ethiopia would not remain dependent on foreign relief handouts for its survival, he reportedly claimed. "We should struggle to build a bright future," he said.

Mr Goshu, called the big Western response to Ethiopia's famine. —Reuters.

World community urged to go on war footing to fight famine

From Nick Cater in Nairobi.

Governments and aid organisations must go onto a "war footing" to fight famine, Dr Maurice Strong, executive coordinator of the UN office for emergency operations in Africa, told an environment conference here at the weekend.

He said his office hoped to complete a report into the drought disaster that has hit 20 African countries next week. Dr Strong added that he expected that \$1 billion more than had already been committed in aid would be needed for the coming year.

He told the Global Meeting on Environment and Development: "The tragedy now unfolding is not the inevitable consequence of natural forces

over which man has no control, rather it is the consequence of human mismanagement and human neglect of land and water resources.

Failure to heed early warnings of the crisis had allowed thousands to die, and many of the millions struggling with hunger and disease would not survive, he said.

A concentrated effort was needed by the Governments and peoples affected, together with the international community, to relieve the suffering.

Calling it "the greatest catastrophe in recorded history," Dr Strong said it was "the most dramatic and devastating example ever of what happens when the balance between development and environment breaks down."

Sudan integrates aid projects

From Kathryn Davies in Khartoum.

In a change of policy, the Sudanese Government is to integrate provisions for both foreign refugees and its own displaced citizens.

Until now, one government department has dealt with refugees who have crossed into the Sudan, and a separate committee with local people forced by lack of food to move from one part of the country to another.

Aid workers say there is evidence of increasing resentment from Sudanese drought victims at what they say is preferential treatment given to refugees from Ethiopia and Chad. Recent reports from the Red Sea region said that Sudanese who fled their homes stopped food lorries heading for Ethiopian camps and begged for food and water.

Sudan's Deputy Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Hassan Attaya said yesterday that al-

though traditionally the Sudanese had always given a cordial welcome to all refugees, the sheer scale of the problem had created a new situation.

"We believe it is very important to provide the local people with the same sort of assistance we are giving to refugees. They feel these people are competing with them and getting more privileges."

The Sudanese are now having to come to terms with the fact that many, if not most, of the 750,000 out of a total of 1,100,000 Ethiopian refugees now in Sudan are here to stay. Moreover, the Sudanese Government says it has no intention of closing its borders to newcomers.

In an interview reported yesterday by Sudan's news agency, Sana, the Foreign Minister, Mr Hashim Osama, denied Ethiopian allegations that Sudan was preventing voluntary repatriation of the refugees.

Refugees abducted by Tigre gunmen

From Iain Guest in Geneva.

The Ethiopian Government has promised to investigate an incident last Tuesday in which 250 men were taken away at gunpoint during the distribution of food in the province of Tigre by the Red Cross, according to a statement by the agency released here yesterday.

Press reports have suggested that the incident was one of a number involving the forced removal of young men by the Ethiopian army that threatens seriously to disrupt the relief effort, particularly in the war-stricken provinces of Eritrea, Tigre, Wollo and Gondar.

Yesterday's statement by the International Committee of the Red Cross stressed that in general, its activities in these four provinces, which include food distribution and medical treatment, were continuing normally despite last week's incident.

In January, the ICRC distributed 5,013 tons of food to approximately 350,000 people in the four provinces and in the province of Hararge. Of this, 2,204 tons went to 146,183 recipients in Tigre.

The ICRC is the only voluntary agency working with the permission of the Ethiopian Government in the four provinces. It is generally assumed here that any wide-scale interruption to its programme — either by guerrillas or by the government — would provide as good a test as any of the state of the overall relief effort.

According to yesterday's ICRC statement, the recent incident occurred during the monthly distribution of food at a centre known as "Wahab Sabari" near the relief centre of Mekelle.

The statement said that food distribution was suspended "with the arrival of armed elements who stopped the distribution and took away about 250 men present at the camp."

The incident occurred 150 yards from the nutrition centre, where a Red Cross team of nine is permanently on duty. Red Cross delegates immediately took up the matter with the regional authorities.



Zini Mandela claps hands with Bishop Tutu after reading her father's refusal yesterday

Mandela rejects offer of conditional release

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg.

The imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, yesterday rejected the conditional offer of freedom made 10 days ago by President P. W. Botha.

Mr Mandela said he was not prepared to demonstrate that he is different from the country's earlier pro-apartheid leaders.

Mr Mandela's response was read to a mass rally in Soweto by his daughter, Ms Zini Mandela, who heard the crowd of about 10,000 people acclaim her father at their leader.

In his reply to Mr Botha's offer to free him on condition that he renounce violence, Mr Mandela spoke on behalf of all the long-term ANC prisoners in jail with him at Pollsmoor prison in the Cape.

"I am surprised at the conditions that the Government wants to impose on me," Mr

Mandela said, recalling that he and his colleagues had sought a non-violent solution in the past, their pleas for a negotiated resolution of the country's problems had been spurned by successive prime ministers, Mr Malan, Mr Strijdom and Mr Verwoerd.

"It was only then, when all other forms of resistance were no longer open to us, that we turned to armed struggle. Let Botha show that he is different from the country's earlier pro-apartheid leaders."

"Let him renounce violence. Let him state that he will dismantle apartheid."

"Let him unban the peoples' organisation, the African National Congress. Let him free all (those) who have been imprisoned, banished or exiled for their opposition to apartheid."

"Let him guarantee free political activity so that the

people may decide who will govern them."

Mr Mandela reflected on the nature of the freedom offered to him by Mr Botha, he noted that, as the offers stood, the ANC would still be outlawed, that his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, would still be banished, that he would still be subject to inhumane control, and that even his South African citizenship would be endangered under Mr Botha's "reformist" policies.

Mr Mandela declared: "Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts."

Recalling the unconditional release last year of a Namibian nationalist leader, Mr Mandela said: "When freed, Herman Toivo ja Toivo never gave any undertaking... I am undertaking at a time when I and you, the people, are not free."

Churchman in smear campaign

Cape Town: An anti-apartheid campaigner and married church leader, Dr Allan Boesak, has confessed publicly to a relationship with another woman and accused the Government of a smear campaign in exposing him.

"I have notified my church that a relationship exists," Dr Boesak told a crowd of over 2,000 supporters of the United Democratic Front at a rally here on Saturday.

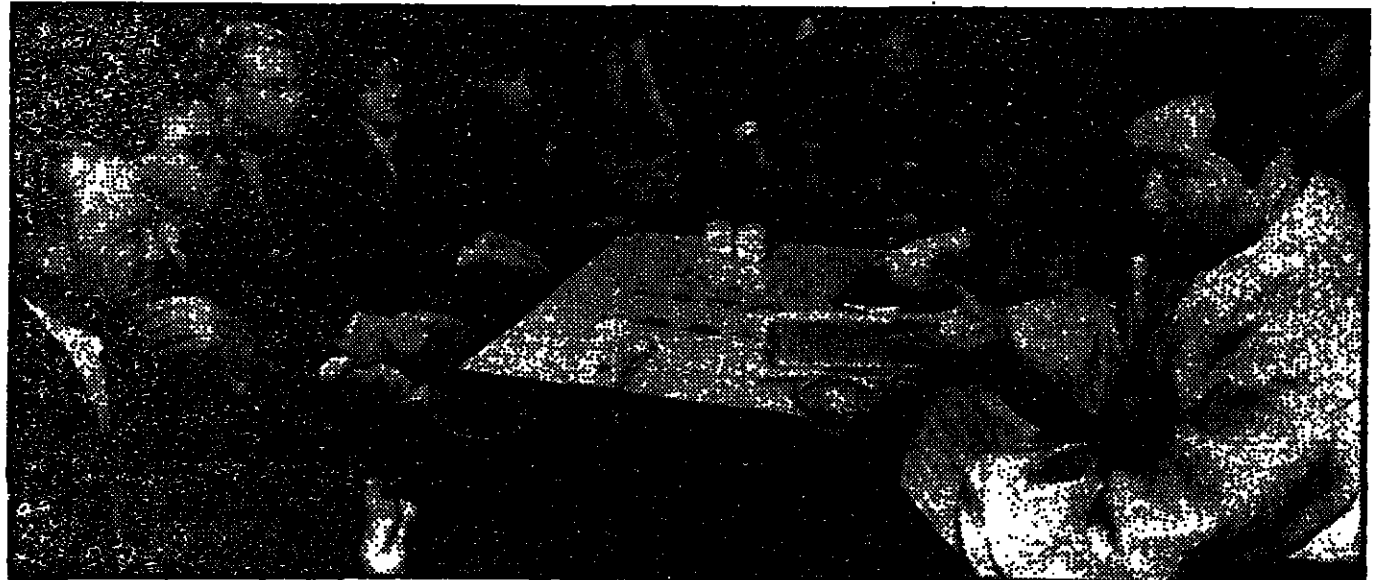
Recent South African press reports have said that the security police bugged Dr Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and offered explicit tapes to newspapers of his relationship with a church worker, Ms DJ Scott.

The Government and the police have said that they were aware of the relationship but denied any attempt to smear him.

"Scott and I have been working together closely over the last year," Dr Boesak said. "No human being should be forced to speak so publicly about his or her innermost feelings and I shall therefore not try in any way to explain the meaning of this relationship. In any case, our enemies would not even begin to understand."

Dr Boesak, aged 38, married with four children, is coloured. Ms Scott, aged 30, is white. — Reuters.

S. Korea's returned exile discovers that home is where the security police are



At home: Kim Dae-jung (right) talks to American supporters at his house in west Seoul yesterday

From Robert Whyman in Seoul.

"I DON'T feel safe. As long as the dictatorial government lasts I will be in permanent danger."

Kim Dae-jung, the South Korean dissident leader, was yesterday weighing up his prospects of survival in his homeland. He had returned from exile 48 hours earlier, only to be manhandled by government agents in a fracas that caused a diplomatic row.

Speaking at his home in western Seoul, Mr Kim also pondered his political role amid rigid restrictions imposed by President Chun Doo Hwan's Government. He is forbidden to leave his heavily-guarded home, and the district police chief yesterday rejected a request that as a Catholic, Mr Kim be allowed to attend mass.

Although banned from political activities, the former presidential candidate said his presence in South Korea after two years as a reluctant exile in the US would "give heart" to democratic forces, and "embolden" opposition candidates in tomorrow's general election. "My coming back has greatly influenced the election," he said.

It was precisely to avert this that the Government sought urgently to dissuade Mr Kim from returning at this sensitive juncture. Come later and

you won't be sent back to prison, he was promised. Mr Kim calculated that if he wanted to remain the rallying point of the movement for democracy, the best thing was to return before the election, when he could influence voting, particularly in his home province of Cholla, and show that he was not a spent force.

He now laughs off a suggestion that in the long term he is after President Chun's job. That is not at stake tomorrow anyway. After seizing power five years ago,

who travelled with him. The Korean media could not report his rough reception, his confinement, far less his views on restoring democracy. But from overseas, he helped the formation last month of the New Korea Democratic Party, the most radical opposition party contesting the election.

Even if it only wins a few seats, Mr Kim said, it will bring new life to a National Assembly under the thumb of President Chun.

In a fair election he doubted whether President Chun's

to Korea—where more than 17 years of a prison term for sedition hang over him—simply to enhance the election chances of opposition parties.

"The main purpose was to participate in my people's ordeal and struggle for democracy," says a politician who had more than his share of pain under the regime of Park Chung Hee and now Chun Doo Hwan, both military men who exchanged the barracks for the presidential palace to treat South Koreans like recruits on a parade ground.

Last Friday, outside Seoul airport, police struggled to control tens of thousands of his supporters. A little later, the fracas, which resounded around the world, could have been avoided. But

Asnesse, long-time residents will tell you, is not the most obvious trait of a military-backed regime—even one planning to host the 1988 Olympics.

Mr Kim, receiving a few tightly-screened visitors, lives in the shadow of prison, relies on the work of extremists bent on violence. "I affirm that the people of New Caledonia will not accept the dictat of a handful of irresponsible criminals," he said.

But Mr Ukeiwe, who earlier rejected the independence plan put forward by Mr Pisanl, did not back Mr Lafleur's call on people to defy the curfew. —Reuters.

Thousands defy curfew

Noumea: Thousands of people defied New Caledonia's official curfew last night and crowded the streets in protest against independence plans for France's troubled South Pacific territory.

Cars and pedestrians, many of them carrying French flags, converged on the capital's centre as the overnight curfew started. The curfew has been strictly enforced since its imposition last month when France renewed a state of emergency here.

But this time there were no arrests, although the special French envoy, Mr Edgard Pisanl, had said that curfew breakers would be arrested.

The demonstration broke up after a speech by Mr Jacques Lafleur, the white political leader who has opposed independence demands by indigenous Melanesians. He rejected as unacceptable an independence plan put forward by Mr Pisanl.

Earlier Mr Pisanl, sent to mediate between the settlers and Melanesian militants, ordered a security tightening throughout the island after Mr Lafleur attacked the curfew's restrictions.

Mr Lafleur, head of the anti-independence RPCR party, urged settlers to ignore the curfew after militant Melanesians announced a return to tactics of economic disruption.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) called on Saturday for property and businesses to be attacked in a bid to speed independence negotiations.

At least 19 people have died in ethnic violence here since the FLNKS launched a campaign to end 131 years of French rule last November.

Mr Dick Ukeiwe, head of the local government, yesterday condemned the FLNKS's strategy as the work of extremists bent on violence. "I affirm that the people of New Caledonia will not accept the dictat of a handful of irresponsible criminals," he said.

But Mr Ukeiwe, who earlier rejected the independence plan put forward by Mr Pisanl, did not back Mr Lafleur's call on people to defy the curfew. —Reuters.

Indian friendship put to the test

From Eric Silver in New Delhi.

India and Sri Lanka have reached an understanding which they hope will end the harassment of Indian fishermen in the Palk strait which separates the two countries.

The Sri Lankan National Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, put the finishing touches to the agreement during weekend talks in New Delhi with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

This was the first high-level contact between the two governments since Mrs Indira Gandhi's funeral in November.

Mr Athulathmudali left for home last night confident that the atmosphere had greatly improved since his last working visit seven months ago. The new cordiality was put to the test on Saturday when a Zaire Airways cargo plane carrying Portuguese ammunition for Sri Lanka was detained at Trincomalee in south India after running short of fuel.

As soon as he heard of it, Mr Athulathmudali telephoned the Indian foreign minister, Within half an hour, Mr Gandhi had cleared the plane to continue its flight from Amman to Colombo. It took off yesterday with its four-man crew, who included two British pilots, Mr Derrick Wood and Mr Rex Beesly. India tactfully recorded its loss as "general cargo."

The terms of the maritime agreement have not been published, but the Sri Lankans are believed to have recognised that Indian fishermen will continue to net prawns in Sri Lanka waters, while the Indians have accepted that Sri Lanka has a right to protect itself against Tamil extremists crossing to Jaffna from Tamil Nadu.

They hope that closer coordination will help the Sri Lankan navy to distinguish between one and the other. Its gunboats sank two boats carrying guerrilla arms at the weekend.

Before leaving last night, Mr Athulathmudali described his meeting with the Indian Prime Minister as "most constructive and helpful." They had agreed to maintain close contact at high level.

Mr Gandhi is understood to have pressed President Junius Jayewardene's government to go on seeking a political settlement to Sri Lanka's ethnic problems, but he gave no hint of an Indian initiative to bring the government and the main minority party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, back to the negotiating table. Both sides ruled out a military solution.

Apart from the fishing agreement, the Sri Lankan minister gained nothing concrete from his trip. Mr Gandhi was not persuaded to restrict the movement of Tamil extremists operating from Madras, the most important contribution to governing the island and the main minority party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, back to the negotiating table. Both sides ruled out a military solution.

Mr Athulathmudali and Mr Gandhi did lift the threat, however implicit, of Indian armed intervention.

Sri Lankan sources attributed the more relaxed atmosphere partly to personality — Mr Gandhi and Mr Athulathmudali are Oxbridge-educated politicians of the said-independence generation with similar ambitions for their countries.

But the Indian leader seemed anxious also to avoid friction. Officials of Mr Gandhi's Congress (I) Party said this was part of a deliberate strategy of consensus, within India and between India and its neighbours. The Prime Minister wants to free himself from the overriding task of raising Indian living standards.

Aranyaprathet: About 23 truckloads of Vietnamese troops built bunkers 200 yards from the actual border. They said the motive for the Vietnamese move was unclear.

Thai forces clashed with intruding Vietnamese at different points along the border since Hanoi launched its dry-season offensive against guerrillas. — Reuters.

Fahd to discuss peace and weaponry

From Alex Brummer in Washington.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia begins his first state visit to the US today amid Arab concern about American policy intentions in the Middle East.

Last week the US said it would complete its wide-ranging review of the region's security needs within the next six weeks — an announcement which was clearly designed to ease Arab worries.

But while many moderate Arabs would like to see a more active US role in the Middle East, officials in Washington reportedly do not believe that the time is right for a new, high-profile initiative.

The surprising US decision to defer new arms sales to the region was a source of consternation among Arab countries and threatened to damage the atmosphere at today's White House meeting. It followed by less than 48 hours, a US decision to increase military assistance to Israel by \$400 million to \$1.5 billion.

King Fahd, making his first official visit by a Saudi monarch since 1971, is certain to discuss Saudi Arabia's desire to increase its arsenal of advanced aircraft, and to acquire some more sophisticated F-15 fighter planes with trimmings, including bomb racks and sophisticated missiles. There have also been reports that he would like to order more Awacs reconnaissance planes.

The Administration has been reluctant to bring such arms sales forward for fear of the controversy they might raise in Capitol Hill, and appears to be awaiting an opportune moment. Officials stress however that there was "no relationship" between the increased defence aid awarded to Israel and the temporary bar being placed on the moderate Arab states.

The main topic during King Fahd's week-long visit in Washington is likely to be the peace prospects for the region, according to US officials, although they ruled out in advance any big breakthrough such as an effort to bridge King Fahd's own Fez plan and President Reagan's proposals of September, 1982. However, the US continues to talk of the possibility of King Hussein of Jordan reaching an accommodation with Palestinian leaders which will lead to direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab world.

King Fahd will be accorded suitably royal treatment while in Washington, including a full dress reception on the south lawn of the White House given by President Reagan and a state dinner tonight. He will briefly visit the Pentagon, the Defence Department and the Treasury and will also be given a dinner by the Vice-President, Mr George Bush, and American businessmen.

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Fahd to discuss peace and weaponry

The hunger for change shaping a second Thatcher decade

Alfred Sherman

THE MOST remarkable feature of the Thatcher era is that it occurred at all. Almost no one expected it; the most experienced observers took longest to reconcile themselves to the prospect.

I recall that in 1973, Sir Basil Feldman, this year's Chairman of the National Union, asked me who could be a likely successor to Edward Heath. I answered that in a certain conjuncture it could be Mrs Thatcher. I reasoned that Mr Heath's leadership would not long survive the inevitable collapse of his regime, which was bound to damage the standing of his close associates, while Mrs Thatcher radiated a rare sense of commitment.

At the time, my scenarios were considered far fetched, and rightly so. You have only to slough off the aura

of inevitability automatically conferred by retrospect, in order to savour the whole sequence's intrinsic implausibility.

A lady of intangible social origins, quite junior in the cabinet, having held no great office of state, founder of no school of thought, without even a book to her name, isolated near the right of the party in Keith Joseph's shadow, with most of the media against her with only a few intellectuals and Adam Smiths at her side, took on the party leader who, even after a series of calamities, enjoyed cabinet support, easily defeated both him and the party establishment's hastily mobilised Goliath in turn. As so often in human affairs, the fall fetched better sound men's expectations, but they have grown none the wiser for it.

Then, in defiance of prophecies of doom by nearly all informed circles, she strengthened her grip

over the party, won two elections in succession, and set her stamp on political life as few leaders have done in this country since power moved from Monarch to Margaret Thatcher.

Radical ideas long since in circulation were then woven into the structure of feeling, beliefs and thought, as birds choose twigs to leave into a nest.

Ideas from Hayek and Friedman — and even, in humbler order, from Sherman — were assimilated precisely because experience had already created a place for them by convincing people that neo-Keynesian economics, trade-union hegemony and the permissive so-

ciety had failed. The newly assimilated ideas legitimised and facilitated the rejection of an established system of political beliefs and generated an alternative focus of intellectual excitement on the Tory side.

Intellectual liberation has been uneven. The common people, "the great un-indexed," sense the truth sooner, not only because they have less intellectual baggage to jettison, but also because the new political classes are now composed largely of the indexed beneficiaries of what an earlier generation of socialists might have called "state capitalism," whose circumstances and interests powerfully shape their consciousness, viz. the Oxford anathema.

In her first ten years, Mrs Thatcher has succeeded in modifying the political culture substantially. The historian working from documents may argue that comparatively little else besides the political culture

has changed so far. He could write a study of British history since 1945, showing demographic and economic trends, education, crime, social attitudes, foreign and military policy, with little reference to changes of premiership.

This would be both true and misleading. In a parliamentary democracy of rather conservative bent, five years in opposition and five in government are little for inducing institutional revolution.

There is inductive impatience and frustration among her most committed supporters (which I share). It is easy to think of where more could have been done. But shortfalls also reflect inadequacies both of this country's political and governmental structure and of existing political techniques to the task of pruning back government hypertrophy.

Political and administrative structures and procedures which evolved in the

hundred years since 1885 to effect and serve the expansion of the state's sway are not easily adapted to effecting the reversal of that historic trend. A career civil service with indexed security of tenure in close symbiosis with industrial pensioners like BL, BR, BSC, B&H, etc. is not the best instrument for dismantling itself and its empires.

Even the minority of politicians who would eke out their inimitable by recourse to policy sciences and little on offer in the way of scientific method to guide practical politicians and their political advisers through the interrelationships between policy objectives, policy strategies and the political strategies and tactics needed to realise them. So they are forced back on rule of thumb, when the civil servants and over-mighty chairmen have more thumbs already in the pie.

In the economic field, the lack of theories relevant to

the tasks in hand is matched by the perseverance of ingrained beliefs stemming from the era of socialist symptom-suppression and neo-Keynesian panaceas, even on the part of those who consider themselves liberated. Mrs Thatcher's warning, in her foreword to Keith Joseph's "Monetarism is not enough," that the old fallacies which he refuted were appearing in new guise has been amply fulfilled.

The great debate (read shouting match) over unemployment demonstrates the lack of a theory of employment to replace the discredited neo-Keynesian panaceas and the market-worshipping fatalism which seems to have filled the vacuum left by them.

Never have democratic leaders been enjoined to achieve more with less adequate conceptual tools.

Mrs Thatcher inherited a ravaged economy, in which every necessary change seemed to predate an ante-

cedent change, and in which loss of faith in the old certainties had not generated a more critical cast of mind but hankering after new certainties. The utopian euphoria generated by the Second World War is dissipating together with traditional cosmologies within which angst was contained, identity expressed, and action rationalised.

Mrs Thatcher rose to the top and remains there in response to deep-felt though incoherent hunger for change and a new sense of national purpose which go well beyond the economic, social, and electoral stereotypes within which political discourse has come to be confined. These deeper currents which brought Mrs Thatcher to the surface will increasingly shape the agenda as she begins her second and unchallenged decade.

Sir Alfred Sherman is co-founder of the Centre for Policy Studies.

Why cheap heat is being frozen out

KEN LIVINGSTONE

LOOKED at from the energy consumers' point of view, the miners' defence of their industry is, ironically, about values normally promoted by Mrs Thatcher: value-for-money, efficient use of resources and the importance of marketing a useful product.

It's about value-for-money, because coal is the cheapest source of electricity for Britain. It is 50 per cent cheaper than oil and a good deal cheaper than nuclear power. And as gas prices rise it is increasingly becoming cheaper than gas. It's about the efficient use of resources: markets for coal may be stable at present, but within twenty years domestic sources of oil and gas will have run out, and coal will be the most effective replacement.

What the miners are in effect saying is that we should be planning ahead. A coal mine closed is extremely expensive, if not impossible to reopen. Nor are the infrastructure, the skills and the communities easy to rebuild.

The miners case implies that there are markets to be won in the short term too, if only the NCB would do some marketing. This applies particularly to the major cities, where combined heat and power stations feeding into district heating would reduce costs for the domestic consumer, and conversion from oil or gas to coal would benefit industry.

For the NUM the defence of their jobs is paramount, as there are no alternative sources of employment in the areas threatened by pit closures. But their struggle is not the sectional, narrowly trade union strike which the Government like to claim.

Their view of the central role which coal can play in providing cheap heat and electricity accords well with the policies of most major local authorities, who seek to protect the living standards of their citizens and the efficiency of their local industries.

Nothing illustrates this better than the contrast between the relative costs and benefits of the Government's nuclear power programme and the coal fired combined

heat and power systems promoted by the main city authorities.

Combined Heat and Power refers to a system for making more efficient use of coal. A modern power station only converts about one third of the energy content of its fuel into electricity. The remaining two-thirds is lost through the cooling towers and the rivers. By altering the design and mode of operation of a conventional station to Combined Heat and Power, it is possible to provide hot water at a sufficiently high temperature for the heating needs of all types of consumers.

We calculated — in preparing evidence for the Sizewell Inquiry — that if Combined Heat and Power was introduced with district heating for London Council housing the householders' fuel costs would be reduced by 23.5 per cent. All this depends on power stations, small ones if necessary, being located near the major conurbations. For such power stations the only realistic fuel is coal.

The introduction of CHP schemes to our major cities would quickly provide relief to the growing number of families and old age pensioners suffering from fuel poverty. At the GLC we calculate that nearly 150,000 old-age pensioners are currently at risk from hypothermia in Greater London.

For such a scheme we would need more coal and we would need it now. In the short run, before the new technology for the cleaning and the burning of coal has been applied we would need the coal with the lowest sulphur content, the coal of South Wales and Scotland the coal now under threat.

Britain is one of the few European countries not to recognise the benefits of Combined Heat and Power, even though it is one of the countries richest in the coal which can make it economic. A Conservative MP, Peter Rost, but it will when he asked "Why are we still the only country in Europe whose citizens look out of the windows of their freezing homes, often within sight of power stations, to see the

stations discharging their hot water into the atmosphere or using it to harm fish."

The Government has had to accept, at least the logic of the case for CHP presented by W. S. Atkins and Partners, consultants hired by the Department of Energy to carry out a feasibility study. But their decision on January 24 only gave a total of £750,000 to local consortia in three towns to carry out preparatory studies, shows that it is likely to remain a very marginal part of government policy.

There is none of the urgency the direct state intervention and the massive resources which are devoted to the energy policy about which the Government really cares: the nuclear programme.

The Government's nuclear programme receives between 5-10 times the subsidy for the coal industry. In 1984/85 the Department of Energy intends to spend £197 million on nuclear research, and the CEGB is lavishing millions on trying to legitimise nuclear power at the Sizewell Inquiry. Even policing the miners strike has cost far more than the Government is likely to give to CHP. But there is no clamour from the Conservative party for the closure of "uneconomic" nuclear power stations (that is, most of them).

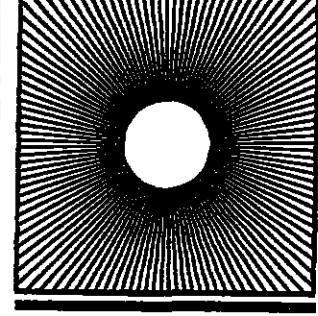
The tonnage of coal which would be lost as a result of the proposed closure programme is about the same in energy terms as would be provided by the government's nuclear power programme. It cannot then have been the economics of good housekeeping which determined the Government's choice in favour of the latter. Could it have been the power of sectional interests opposed to coal?

It certainly does not look as if the interest of the consumers in the cities has been taken into account in the Government's energy policies. If anything it is the NUM, pursuing its trade union role of representing its members' interests, whose demands have the wider needs of the community at heart.



Rugeley power station and Lea Hall colliery—picture by Don McPhee

Old doubts face a new inquisition



FACE TO FAITH

Martyn Halsall

DOUBT has always troubled the Church of England, and this week the General Synod is to put it on trial. The search is not so much for a verdict, as for acceptable limits. For where doubt ends, faith begins. At issue are the beliefs of generations of Christians.

The leading witness — for the defence or the prosecution it is hard to say — is the Bishop of Durham, the Rt. Rev. David Jenkins. Last April his televised views were thought to question the Resurrection and the Virgin Birth as historical events. The subsequent controversy divided Christians, but among many members of the clergy the bishop was seen to be merely reiterating elderly and imported theology.

While many lay people cried out at soddenness and heresy, many clergy yawned. "It's old, old stuff, we did all this at theological college," became a derisive refrain. But this response was unacceptable in some quarters. In a church not noted for the rigours of theological communication, it only served to unloose more insistent questions. The bishops' critics spoke darkly of a conspiracy of silence between pulpit and pew; of hidden theology masked by fear or pride. Bishop Jenkins was soon given another role: that of whistle-blower on a plot to hide the liberal view of God.

Bishop Jenkins has always aimed to strip unnecessary myth, or "magic," from the life of Jesus. He said he would not put Jesus God to arrange a Virgin Birth, but I very much doubt if he would, because it seems to me to be contrary to the way in which he deals with persons and brings his wonders out of natural personal relationships. The Virgin Birth, I'm pretty clear, is a story told after the event in order to express and symbolise a faith that Jesus was a unique event from God.

Similarly, he believes that Jesus rose from the dead, but "it doesn't seem to me, reading the records, that there was any one event which you could identify with the Resurrection." He favours "a series of experiences which gradually convinced a growing number of apostles that Jesus certainly had been dead, certainly buried, and he wasn't finished but he was raised up."

Just 100 years ago, when giving the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, a future Archbishop of Canterbury was treading similar ground. "It is quite possible that Our Lord's Resurrection may be found heretofore in the sphere of miracle at all in the scientific sense," said Frederick Temple, then Bishop of Exeter. His audience included Matthew Arnold, said chronicler of an ebbing Sea of Faith 30 years earlier.

Even this, the late Dr. Alan Stephenson argued in the Hulsean Lectures at Cambridge in 1979-80 (recently published by SPCK), was a late hour in the genesis of "modern" theology. He dated the beginning of English Modernism — in which Bishop Jenkins' theology is rooted — to 1889, but includes in its list of patron saints Synesius of Cyrene (370-414) as well as Peter Abelard (1078-1122) and Erasmus (1466-1536). The 550 members of the General Synod, preparing for

this week's debates on the limits of Christian belief and Bishop Jenkins' role in their definition, have been provided with some advance reading. This includes some extracts from the report of the Archbishops' Commission on Christian Faith, published in 1938. The origins of the commission, which worked for over 16 years, was rooted in the alarm at the spread of "Modernism" in the Church of England exemplified by the controversial Modern Churchmen's Conference at Cambridge in 1921.

Today's Modernists would have found its proceedings rather tame. But statements that the divinity of Christ did not necessarily imply the Virgin Birth or any other miracle unleashed a huge controversy. The Commission, when it reported, was divided about miracles, the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection, and the debate was soon lost as the second war brought more personalised theological problems. But according to Dr Stephenson, "Modernism came to regard this document as giving them a justification for their existence in the Church of England."

Lack of a formal Church adjudication has now become academic, for the views once expressed by those minority theologians currently provide the Church with its middle-church membership and breadth of doctrinal generosity.

In the extracts selected for the Synod's homework is the 1938 Commission's view of the Virgin Birth: "The subject itself is one on which the historical evidence cannot be other than inconclusive." The majority view appeared to favour the idea that it was an actual historical event, and felt that this would be "increasingly recognised." Other Commission members felt that Jesus had a normal human birth. "In their minds the notion of a Virgin Birth tends to mar the completeness of the belief that, in the Incarnation, God revealed himself at every point in and through human nature."

On the subject of the Resurrection, the majority again took a traditional line. "Some of us," however, it was explained in a lengthy footnote, "felt that the connection made in the New Testament between the emptiness of a tomb and the appearance of a Risen Lord belongs rather to the sphere of religious symbolism than to that of historical fact."

It is with this report in mind that Bishop Jenkins' critics will open fire. Ideally they would like it erased from the Church's canon, as an historical document of some eccentricity. They have deliberately sharpened the focus of the Synod debate by tabling a Graham, or for a complaint, citing the issues the Bishop has consciously discussed in his mission to confront the faithful with contentious issues.

Opponents with great pastoral responsibilities, like brother bishops, have claimed that Bishop Jenkins' statements have spread havoc throughout the worldwide Anglican Communion. In a church made particularly conscious of its international responsibilities by the Archbishop of Canterbury, their weighty charges — with militant Islam reported triumphant over such Christian disarray — than the bruised theological heels of evangelists in England.

Yet for them also there are consolations. At the same time as Bishop Jenkins was expounding "liberal" Christianity, Billy Graham and Luis Palau were welcoming the thousands who had responded to a basic Gospel amplified round football pitches. In a way all three men have fulfilled the Christian's dream of putting God on the nation's agenda. In a debate likely to stir almost as much national interest as the Church's decision on the Bomb, the Synod will have a huge audience.

Martyn Halsall is the Guardian's religious affairs correspondent.

Work-to-rule wages that are set by rule of thumb



OUT OF COURT

Gillian Morris

EDUCATION authorities have responded to the campaign of disruption by teachers with warnings that action in breach of their contracts will result in deductions from pay. It is a situation which exemplifies a difficult legal problem: what measures, other than dismissal, can an employer lawfully take when faced with

industrial action which falls short of a total strike?

One course has been pursued by the NUT in its campaign to force its way into the Home. In 1984, in a case involving Inland Revenue staff, the High Court upheld the right of an employer to send employees home without pay if they refuse to comply with contractual obligations, in the absence of any agreement restricting this right. Clearly, however, this response is likely to lead to further disruption.

What is the position if an employer allows his employees to continue working without performing their full range of duties? Is he entitled to withhold a proportion of their wages? The answer to this question is riddled with uncertainties.

One approach indicates that an employer in this situation need not pay any wages at all. In 1977 manual workers employed by the Central Electricity Generating Board took part in an unofficial "work to rule." The Board refused to pay the men for the days they were working to rule and two employees sued the Board for their unpaid wages.

The Court of Appeal held that, in order to claim, the men must first prove that they themselves were ready and willing to perform their contracts. Employees taking industrial action in breach of contract would be unable to discharge this burden, and, on this reasoning, would have no remedy in damages in the event of an employer withholding payment.

In a case involving teachers in 1983, however, the High Court took a different approach. As part of a protest against reductions in teaching staff by Trafford Borough Council, the National Association of Schoolmasters instructed its members not to accept additional pupils into their classes. Mr Royle was a primary school teacher with 31 pupils in his class. Following union policy, he refused to take in an extra five pupils, as instructed by his head teacher, for the six-month period the industrial action lasted. He continued to perform all his other duties. The council warned teachers that they would not be paid for periods during which they refused to obey instructions and they withheld Mr Royle's salary for the entire six months. Mr

Royle sued the council for his unpaid salary.

The High Court held that the council had accepted imperfect performance of his contract by allowing Mr Royle to continue teaching and had thus implicitly affirmed it. They could not therefore refuse to pay him for this period. However the court held that an employee was entitled to his full salary only if he properly and fully performed his contractual duties. Mr Royle had not done so, and the court allowed five-thirds-sixths of his salary to be deducted.

The court in this case said that the 1977 Court of Appeal ruling meant only that an employee claiming for unpaid wages must first establish that he is entitled to be paid for work done under the contract: it did not preclude a claim altogether. However this begs the question of when entitlement to sue will arise in the first place. There seems a clear conflict between the positions taken by the courts in these two cases.

Assuming that an employer is entitled to make only a partial deduction from wages, what guidance is

there on the appropriate amount to be deducted? In Mr Royle's case the court considered that a deduction of five-thirds-sixths of his salary represented the "notion value" of the services he had failed to render. A more "rule of thumb" approach was taken in a case arising out of industrial action by superintendent registrars. In support of a campaign for financial regarding, registrars refused to conduct weddings on Saturday mornings. Mr Miles, a superintendent registrar for Wakefield Council, worked a 37 hour week, including three hours on a Saturday. Throughout the period that he refused to conduct Saturday weddings the Council deducted three-thirds-sevenths of his pay.

Mr Miles sued to recover this amount. The High Court held that this was a "fair measure in financial terms" of the extent to which Mr Miles had failed to carry out his obligations. It reached this conclusion even though Mr Miles had been permitted to continue performing other duties on Saturday mornings and had conducted weddings on other days.

One supporter of the "rule of thumb" approach to making deductions is the DBSS. In a circular issued in 1979 entitled *If Industrial Relations Break Down*, it advised health authorities faced with restrictive working in breach of contract to offer staff such proportion of normal payments as management considers "reasonable for the proportion of normal duties performed." This should be an ex gratia offer which is not the subject of negotiation.

Clearly employers contemplating making deductions may be tempted to fix them at a level which they hope will pressurise employees into resuming normal working. Wakefield Council, for example, had this end in view. At a time when employers may be increasingly inclined to meet industrial action with a tough response, it is extremely undesirable that the principles according to which the appropriate level of deductions may be determined should remain so uncertain.

Dr Gillian Morris is senior lecturer in law at the Polytechnic of North London.

Left: Vivien Leigh. Right: Ingrid Bergman impresses Humphrey Bogart. Far right: Princess Margaret in 1948

THE CHANGING IMAGE 1: Social evolution has always been reflected in the fashion of the day as much as in contemporary attitudes. In this weekly series, Ann Shearer reports on how the image of women, during the past four decades, has mirrored radical moves within society. Today: The Forties.

The Scarlett Woman

THE President of the Board of Trade was against it. Patriots deplored it. Socialists found it the ridiculous whim of the idle and moralists too sexy altogether for the good of the young. Feminists saw in it a threat to women's emerging freedoms. But too bad for them all: the times were against them and women asserted themselves for it as they had for nothing else in the past eight hard and patient years.

And the image of themselves that came upon women was not really a New Look at all, not one of the oldest ones of all. With its padded bosom and hips, tiny waists and long full skirt "like a flower," Christian Dior's 1947 fashion had Harper's Bazaar searching for descriptions it had almost forgotten how to use: curving, opulent, marvellously elegant, swelling with femininity.

There was resistance — and not just from the official rationers who reckoned that bringing skirts from the standard 15 inches or more above the ground to the New Look's eight would cost 800,000 garments to the clothing trade. By the beginning of 1948 — when the Look was still more rumour than fact — Woman's Own, that voice of middle England, reported getting hundreds and hundreds of letters crying out against the notion of wasp waists and padded hips. But long full skirts were something else, and image exercises its tyranny too. Did Mrs C. L. Eadie, of Port Talbot, conquer her "despondency and alarm" to sew, alter and contrive? She knew the price, for "a woman out of the fashion is a woman out of life."

And into life it came. From the first sightings in Paris, the media were determined. From the first secret showing to royalty at the French Embassy in London, the sterner patriots didn't have a chance. By the time the 17-year-old Princess Margaret appeared at her parents' Silver Wedding in a "little jacket tightly waisted and buttoned with a short flared jacket basque over an ankle-length skirt bouffant," the Look had arrived. So what did women want? Easy enough to see in the New Look the very antithesis of the deprivations and tragedies, the upheavals and the sheer bloody slog of the war, uniform enforced by the utility clothes that questioned the womankind into six shapes of underwear and regulated every last pleat, buttonhole, width of sleeve, and hemline. (The men withstood this sort of thing less well. Hugh Hailton afterwards remarked that the lack of pockets that got them down.) Not hard, either, to see in the women's final revolt a disillusion with a promise of peace turned sour in the midst of rationing, the harsher than during the war years and in the wake of the worst winter of the century. Understandably that women had had enough of what passed for post-war fashion, still drab of colour, squared-off and angular,

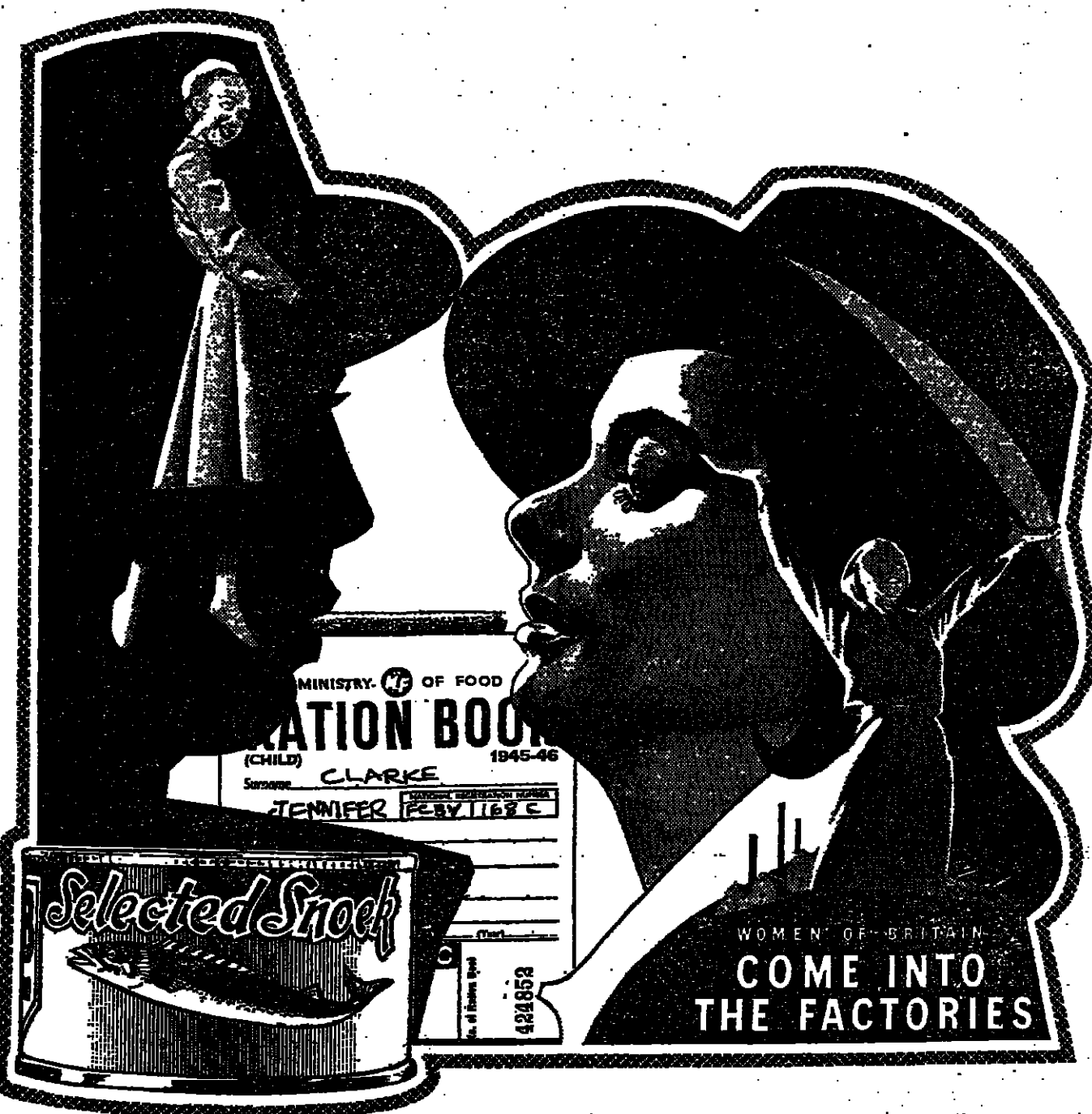


Illustration by Peter Clarke

whatever James Laver said about this being only normal, fashion after the war being always neat and boyish so as not to frighten the returning men with feminine excess.

But from this distance and with the arrogance of hindsight, the reaction to the promise of the New Look looks like a more fundamental assertion: a resurgence of the archetypal feminine against the lately enforced masculinisation of women's lives.

It wasn't, after all, as if there weren't other images of woman on which projections could be hooked. Whatever else women had or had not done during the war, they had done their share of buying between 25 million and 30 million cinema seats a week and seen their share of the 50, mostly American, feature films on offer each year.

And what a variety of womanhood! The sex types were for

Veronica Lake — she of the sultry kitten look and the hair cascading over one eye — and Jane Russell, early promise so cannily sold that she got 1,100 fan letters a week back home for three years before her first film was even released. But this was when Ingrid Bergman was at her zenith too, so breathlessly new in her naturalness and warmth that when Intermex first appeared in 1936, women all over America

chucked away their lipstick. There were the hard red mouths as well as Joan Crawford and Bette Davis went on battling it ambitiously out. There was innocence and purity and Rebecca and Jane Eyre and Joan Fontaine.

But which was the image that endured? Was she squeezed herself into the wasp of waists, seen her order crumble in the horror of war, and lived to find something like triumph? Scarlett O'Hara had been the biggest

wartime hit of all, from her general release in 1942 to two solid years in the West End. If anyone was the precursor of the New Look, it was surely she.

Leave aside the deeper analyses of what men rather than women wanted, of how the wages of sin remained inevitable of the need for the most ambitious of women to be seen to melt in the last reel for the love of a good man. What Scarlett and her sisters showed was the multiplicity of roles a woman could play then: good girl or gangster, patriot or crook, sexy or sweet, true or scheming. There they all were, and what united them was that they were nearly all women as does not waiters, active not passive.

Hollywood itself had seen to that back in the thirties. Then it was that the production code decreed the rigidities of the twin bed, the total ban on depiction of sexual organs,

male, female or animal, real or stuffed. But then it was, too, that the same code decreed that women on screen should be women who worked.

Woman as worker was hardly a new idea in Britain during those years of the war either. By 1943, nine out of ten single women between 18 and 40 and eight out of ten married ones were at work — and this, after all, in the first remembered war that (and after much parliamentary agonising) turned women into conscripts. And if by now the circumstances were extreme, the condition really wasn't: it's been estimated that if pre-war trends had continued without interference from Hitler, there would have been 6% million women in the workforce rather than the 7% million there actually were.

But the work of war brought new expectations. Mass Observation noted (not perhaps without alarm) that

"wanderlust" was very prevalent among women in the armed forces; that their ambitions for peacetime were the chance to travel and to work in equal competition with men.

And there were new freedoms to bring to the job — and not just from the wearing of hats and stockings to church solemnly granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury with the theological reminder that it had actually been veils that St Paul had specified. Even traditional non-workers — older, middle class women — found something in their wartime change of fortune. "The chance of spending her days outside her own home," Mass Observation noted (not perhaps without satisfaction) of making fresh contacts and seeing fresh people, is occasionally welcomed by such women with something approaching an ecstasy which neither strain nor fatigue can spoil."

There were new skills to be learned and cash to be earned — and even a few tentative moves towards equal pay. To the woman MP who lamented that today's young girls, who ate in British Restaurants and put their babies into the hugely expanded nurseries, were not able to learn home-making as their mothers had before them, an ATS officer sharply retorted that her girls were learning not just domestic skills but organisational ones and many more besides.

But in an ankle-length skirt with a padded bosom and a constricted waist which demanded a sort of corsetry that hadn't been seen for 40 years? The redoubtable opponent of the New Look, who saw it turning women into nothing more than caged birds, may have given away more than she intended. We will never know how many women sewed and altered and contrived to bring themselves into the fashion that was the Look. But what we do know is that two million of them dropped out of the labour force at the end of the war.

Woman's Own put up a sort of a fight for them in 1945, when it reckoned that even the lowest paid women in engineering (now earning a straight half of the average male wage) wanted to stay there rather than give up employment. Who it demanded, could wonder at that, when women's work at home was so unrecognised, when their rights to their own children and that home itself were so ignored? It wanted women to be liberated from the either/or of marriage and career. Housewives and mothers should have the right to home help if ill and free holidays like other workers. Working women should be encouraged to have children, thus "serving the community in both capacities."

But that victorious summer, the story was in the images on the covers of the magazine itself. Where at the end of 1943 a stylised row of fine-boned young women had marched, pitchfork or spanner in hand, with their sisters whose backs were to the camera, escaped from nurse's cap and

tin hat, in July, 1945, a roundfaced young woman moved in, radiant in the embrace of a returning soldier. Union Jack in hand, ring sparkling on engagement finger. During that summer she plucked roses in a cottage garden and posed, if self-consciously, in her bathing costume at the seaside. And by August, the cover girl was a baby.

By now babies were a problem. There were not, for a start, enough of them; even by 1947 the Royal Commission on Population was echoing a concern of the thirties when it raised "the ultimate threat of a gradual fading-out of the British people." And the babies there were were often the wrong sort. Illegitimate births had trebled during the war years, and while the mothers were deplored by social workers for their new cheekiness in refusing to appear penitent they were often disowned by their husbands. Just under 10,000 divorce petitions were filed in 1938, 46 per cent of them brought by husbands; in 1945 it was 26,000, 58 per cent brought by husbands and 70 per cent of those on grounds of adultery. Not for nothing, perhaps, had Vera Lynn been the Forces' sweetheart. It hadn't been sex she offered, after all, but the BBC's "sentimental half-hour linking the men of the forces with their womenfolk at home."

So what to do now but to provide more mothers, and mothers of the right sort? The New Look can stand symbol for that need as well. Tiny waists, have-ever-been-the-symbol-of virginity, full breasts and hips promise fertility. No conspiracy, no forethought — more an example of what C. G. Jung called synchronicity — the meaningful coincidence, the acausal connection.

The ground was already prepared by the time the Look arrived. Back in 1945, Woman's Own had known what was to be done: "Our baby service urges all mothers with young children (and that was up to the age of seven) to hurry back to your homes and do all you can to get back to normal as soon as possible. And 'normal' to children is home. Mother and Father and their own precious possessions." Such were the changes of war. The "good" women used to be the ones who left their children to strangers in the evacuation and then put them into day nurseries.

But now the signs multiplied. Churchill had done his bit by slapping down the House of Commons when it wanted to write equal pay for women teachers into the 1944 Education Act. The Marriage Guidance Council was re-established in 1947, with the hope of considerable expansion, to work against "the appalling disintegration of family life."

By the start of the fifties, when Hollywood threw out Ingrid Bergman for failing to be married to the father of her child, John Bowby was setting scientific seal to popular sentiment with his work on the effects of maternal deprivation on young children. No matter that his conclusions were drawn from those who had been drastically deprived in institutions. A generation of new mothers — and especially the university-educated — was to get the idea that if they didn't stick to their children like leeches, then their children would, at the least, grow up to swell the alarming bands of what they were learning to call "juvenile delinquents."

From the first secret showing to royalty at the French Embassy in London, the sterner patriots didn't have a chance

variation on young children. No matter that his conclusions were drawn from those who had been drastically deprived in institutions. A generation of new mothers — and especially the university-educated — was to get the idea that if they didn't stick to their children like leeches, then their children would, at the least, grow up to swell the alarming bands of what they were learning to call "juvenile delinquents."

In 1948, the British film industry produced a great hit. It was lavish and artistically fine — and launched Love Shearer (no relation, though I used as a tiny girl to wish she was) as a ballerina of international repute. It was called Red Shoes and the story, went like this:

There is a beautiful and talented young ballerina, torn between love for her husband and love of the dance. She dances the Ballet of the Red Shoes, the ones which possess their wearers and must destroy her. It is a triumph, but to have both career and love proves impossible. Torn between demands of her husband and those of her ballet master, our heroine is destroyed. Possessed by those red shoes, she dances and literally "to her death."

The red shoes as symbol of the unacceptable power of feminine energy? The story is both comment on the times and prophetic of women's coming of age. And it was the "ballerina" skirt of the New Look that women wanted most of all.

Vanity Fair

THERE WAS once a Grandma in Urbleton who wanted to look after her son's baby while her daughter couldn't manage, so she asked her social worker for some Section One money for a few weeks, because Section One money is given out to prevent children being taken into care.

Social Worker spoke strictly to the Grandma of the Department's duty to protect the child, and its policy of not receiving babies into voluntary care unless they're to be put out for adoption. She wouldn't give Grandma any money.

Perhaps she knew that it wouldn't have been much use if she had. If Grandma had received £30 a week, DHSS would have called it a Resource, and knocked it off her Supplementary Benefit, leaving Grandma with peanuts. It was just her bad luck that she was the baby's relative, because if she'd been an official Foster Parent instead, the £30 wouldn't have been called a Resource and Grandma would have been allowed to keep all her SB.

It's just one of those odd things that one has to accept, like an Abingdon child. Children are much cheaper to feed and clothe when living with relatives.

Grandma might have got some money if she'd lived somewhere else, with a different Social Worker from a different Area Team, or even in a different borough, with a different policy, because Section One money is Discretionary. So Social Worker has the burden of the decision, more or less, and with the poor becoming ever more feckless and numerous, SW's burden is enormous.

Moreover, there are only two sorts of poor parent nowadays, the Manipulative (those who fight) and the Inadequate (those who give up), neither type being very deserving, which makes SW's task the

more difficult. And looming behind her decision is the fear that should she give in to one parent, that parent will keep on and on asking, and parents from miles around will hear all about it and come clogging up the office, rather than child, to suck away all Area's money.

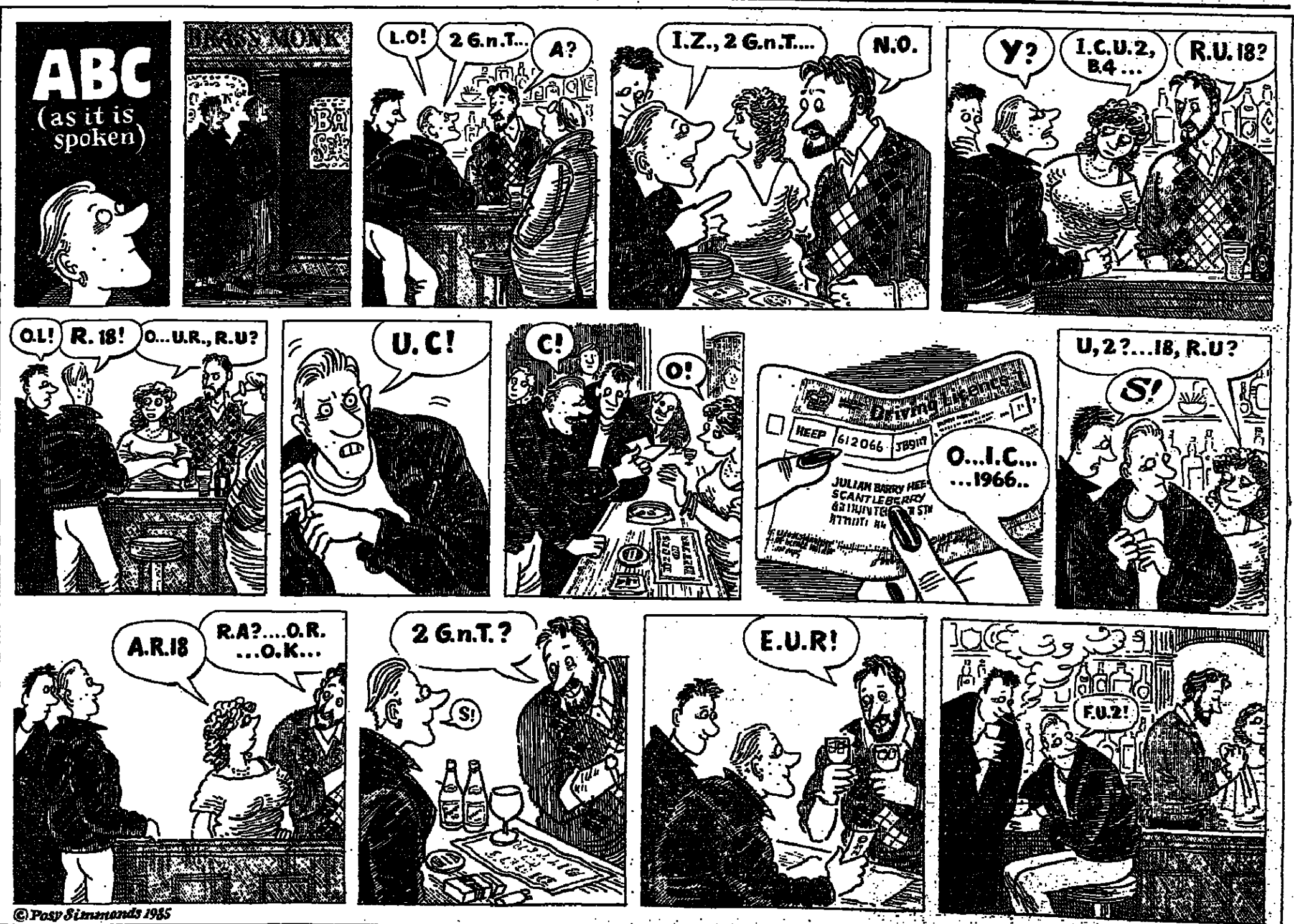
However, if Social Worker still wants to use it, and if Team Leader will let her, she can spend her Section One money on food, fuel, or Day Care for SW to wait until the Mummy's collapsed properly or the child suffered abuse or non-accidental injury, then it can be put on the list of priority cases that need care. That way, Government can be sure its money isn't being wasted and the parent wasn't pretending.

Unfortunately, Government can't really afford the 12,000 more Day Care places that are needed, because it's costing them £75 millions a year to send the sons of higher civil servants and military officers to Public School.

Oddly enough, some Public Schools are cheaper than Council Residential Care. Winchester has an Assisted Places Scheme, whereas Local Authorities do not, so parental contributions can be quite high, even for parents hovering just above Supplementary Benefit level, because nowadays, British Poverty is self-inflicted. That's why there's no point trying to reduce it.

It was all Grandma's fault in the first place. If she hadn't been a poor relation, or had a different social worker, Baby need never have gone into Residential Care and cost Urbleton a fortune for 18 years, instead of a few weeks' Section One money.

Michele Hanson



School
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Slightly Funny

A mess of a non-policy on the media

Swiftly, this Government's policy on the future of our culture comes together. We, the people, probably do not realise they have a policy. They, the Government, most certainly do not. They think they are dealing with matters on their merits. But consider the list: BBC, ITV, television by cable and by direct-broadcast satellite, film, theatre, newspapers, magazines and books, are all at this moment under some threat, through taxation or through law. The very lack of a policy amounts to a policy. Mrs Thatcher's ministers have had nearly six years to think about it, and have a good three years to go to the next general election. If they want to change things, it is time they said where they want to go.

First, though, where are they at? The future financing of the broadcasting system is in doubt, following a well-publicised sequence of lobbies and leaks about the Chancellor's interest in clawing back more from the levy on commercial television and the Prime Minister's sympathy towards advertising on the BBC. At the start of a week that sees Mrs Thatcher's sweating, we might reflect on the way Mrs Thatcher's sotto-voce squad wrecked the BBC's first statement of its financial hopes, two months ago and on the nuttier notions spewing out of the Treasury and allied quarters for somehow creaming a few tens of millions from ITV and channelling it to the other lot, as though that might solve the problem.

But television is just a part of it. At this moment, the reconvened Information Technology Advisory Panel is trying to find out what has gone wrong with the great cable television initiative. You remember ITAP: they are the group of largely electronics businessmen, appointed by Downing Street, who first hit the blue touch-paper for the start of the cable revolution. Three years on, it has not happened, and it does not take a second-generation ITAP to say why: the Government believed it could be done with the wave of a free-market wand, but the market had to see the colour of its money. Without tax incentives, or subsidies, there would be no investment in a high-risk hi-tech future.

And so it is with DBS. This is not mere hindsight. From the start, a direct-to-home satellite television system seemed likelier than cable to pull a viable pay-TV audience, because it could instantly reach all 55 millions of us. But it just as evidently brought in its train start-up costs in the hundreds-of-millions bracket and the need for the consumers to invest as much again in receiving equipment—and between those two, a bemused hardware industry wanting to know what sort of TV-sets to make. This week, the twenty-one putative programme-providers for DBS still do not have a plan; the hardware makers have no technical standard to build on; the Government have no answer; and the public do not care. There is talk of a launch in 1990. Call us in 1990.

So return to earth and to the present. At this moment, the Government is pushing through, via the Arts Council, an economic shift that will make a nonsense of the National Theatre (the doomed Cottesloe mothered at least one modern masterpiece), and ironically will push the RSC abroad to cash in Nicholas Nickleby for dollars. Through the Film Bill it is dangling a half-baked substitute for the Eady Levy which in no-one's estimation will produce the sort of money to seed real feature films. It is as though Chariots of Fire and Gandhi, Putnam and Attenborough, were to Thatcher's No 10 what The Beatles were to Wilson's: platinum discs and Oscars do not a revolution make. Enter, instead, the new privatised film finance consortium, with Channel Four et al offering the sort of money that might help a few TV-movies get off the ground. But exit the Arabs, because, as with cable, the terms of trade have been changed by the very government which sought to benefit from them.

The printed word remains. And will survive we do not doubt. Yet it is threatened, at both philosophical and fiscal levels. The same unprincipled manipulation of the power processes that saw the threat of a change in the broadcasting system snake out of Downing Street, on the day the BBC made its financial hopes known, has been used on the press, through the Treasury. We have argued our case against VAT on newspapers (and welcome the week-end leaks that it may have been accepted), magazines, and books, and will not rehearse it here. But the Chancellor must surely know that for the past six months his whisperers have been distorting this market: add 15 per cent to The Observer, now selling at 45p, and you get a different scale of change from putting it on the 18-20p papers, which now include the Sun, Mirror, Mail, Express, Telegraph, and Times. To have no policy is to have a policy.

Which brings us to Mr Murdoch. Or indeed to Mr Maxwell. Not to mention Thorn EMI, or Britsat (the alternative DBS system which, despite its name, will offer American hardware), or even that jewel in the crown of privatisation, British Telecom. One marked feature of the Government's efforts, since 1979, to drive our society towards a free-enterprise future, is that it has tended—unsurprisingly, some may say—to give more unto those who have. The multinational fat cats will win from a squeeze on the press, and from the chance to buy cheap into cable. Hollywood, not Pinewood, will win from the Film Bill. While Nick-Nick goes to Hollywood, or wherever, the West End goes for the coach trade—who might fancy better fare. Nor do we mourn just for the good old days; a true IT regime would blush to see a week with Acorn floundering, Sinclair struggling, and IBM ruling OK.

What should the Government do? Pause for thought. And, having thought, it should offer its ideas, not force more false conclusions. The BBC's licence fee is the most short-term issue: a government having no mandate to smash the existing system should examine the Peat, Marwick, Mitchell efficiency audit, which it asked for, stand by its conclusions, and set a new three-year fee. If ITV is judged to have excess profits, that is nothing to do with that case. Thereafter, we can debate the need for a more radical change.

But that debate demands a clearer statement from Whitehall of how it sees the present, let alone its future aspirations. The cable revolution is static. The computer revolution is back to basics, if not Basic. DBS is earthbound. The printed word awaits the Chancellor's whim. Television is to be strapped, yet film is to be made more dependent upon it. The cream of British theatre is to depend on transatlantic touring company and postponing repairs to its leaky roof.

This is not a plea that the arts, or showbiz, or such part of the culture as broadcasters and journalists represent, should be given an easy ride in these harsh and divisive times. But there is a common cause and a common predicament, met only by mischievous leaks, the sniggerings of Lord Gower and unmasterly inactivity. There is no policy: only octopus failings. A green paper of what thoughts the Government can scratch together has never been more needed—or more bleakly unlikely.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Miscellany at length

Sir,—John Carvel's report of Alan Greenspan's call for a London-wide Body with 98 members (February 7) has important implications for all of us in the Metropolitan Counties. His suggestion for a democratically accountable policy-making body is the only rational solution to coordinate the ever increasing numbers of joint boards, joint arrangements and statutory voluntary co-operations.

The fact that Alan Greenspan speaks for London and is therefore able to appeal to the emotive capital city argument, should not blind us to the problems outside London. These are undoubtedly problems for London but, because the Metropolitan County Councils have more functions than the GLC, the ones that exist in the MCCs are more complex. We realise that in this long debate rational arguments do not always win the day—you only need to look at the way the Coopers and Lybrand studies and the study of P.A. Management Consultants were dismissed by Central Government to realise that. Equally we must be sure that an emotional appeal will not detract from the merits of the case.

The two different appeals arrive at the same conclusion. That should be no surprise, local control over local services is an important tradition in this country and long may it remain so!

John Harris, Chief Executive, South Yorks. County Council, Barnsley.

Sir,—So the Environment Minister Mr Gow, is unconcerned about a 2p per day increase in water charges. One might say "well, he would be, wouldn't he?" as a member of a government which intends to spend over £10 billion on water, a sum equivalent to dropping a £1 coin into a bucket every 3 seconds for 1000 years.

R.W. Hayward, Swanton, Dorset.

Sir,—David Henke is to be congratulated on a shrewd blow against the middle-class socialists of Islington ("The well-heeled clique" February 6).

May we rub a little salt in the wound by pointing out that Wandsworth (that well-known Tory borough) actually pays the bulk of child-minding fees for single-parent families—to the tune of about £19 a week per child. The catch is that other low-income families may get no help at all (it is a Tory borough, after all). — Yours faithfully, Martin Cooper, Sue Colbeck, London SW18.

Sir,—Dean Swift's "Modest proposal" was much less compassionate than A. Cameron remembers (Letters, February 7). Apart from 20,000 year-old "Children of Poor People" who were to be "reserved for Breed", the remaining 100,000 were not to be consumed by their own parents, but to be "offered for Sale to the persons of Quality, and Fortune, through the Kingdom." Surely much more in the style of Mrs Thatcher's Toryism.—Yours faithfully, Bill Moore, Youlgreve, Derbyshire.

Why Labour must build on experience for jobs

Sir,—For many of us who are concerned about the decline of the UK economy and the general torpor of feeling about unemployment, it was refreshing to read your report (January 31) on the Labour Party's proposals for a Jobs and Industry Campaign.

Labour's policy proposals appear to include the following measures on which it is vital that more thinking is done: a new approach to the planning of industrial investment through a British version of the Japanese MITI; "regional policy" involving the work of local enterprise boards; and the use of oil revenues and the repatriation of institutional investment from overseas.

The proposal for a British MITI is said to involve a revitalised NEDC to promote "consensus planning." "Regional policy" appears to pay lip service to the role

of local enterprise boards. The use of oil revenues and the use of institutional funds is not related to any discussion of how these funds should be invested in industry. This at least is the impression the report gives.

The Japanese MITI is part of a structure in which the banking system provides long term support for industry. How is it envisaged that the British financial system will change its approach to lending which has developed over 100 years? This system was not intended as a vehicle for financing industry and the recent discussions about the City's "securities revolution" and how to retain the City's role as an international financial and currency dealing centre, which now comprises over half of the money managed by the City, underlines the importance of this crucial economic and political issue.

With reference to the NEDC proposal we feel that it is a recipe for extending its role as a talking shop. This may be valuable in itself, but with no statutory powers it is likely to be all consensus and no planning. How such a role is envisaged to operate in relationship to the financial system is totally unclear.

Furthermore, when we have repatriated the billions of pounds invested overseas, what do we then do with them and how will we do it? What are the mechanisms through which this money will find its way into UK firms and industry generally? If the money passes through a National Investment Bank guaranteeing a rate of return and relent to industry in the form of subsidised loans (although Labour seem unclear also on the form the relending will take) this will, in our view,

be a very weak planning mechanism and will do little to alter the role of both the UK financial system and its relationship to industrial sector planning.

What we build on experience in a number of areas. For example, local enterprise boards have developed expertise in a number of areas such as sector strategies and investment packages. But instead of drawing on these and their approaches and making it central to and integrated industrial and financial strategy, the Labour proposals to be tackled on a regional policy as an afterthought.

In our view it is essential to build institutional links between finance and industry through planning and interventionist agencies at national and regional levels; regional enterprise boards

are the possible arms of such a strategy at regional level.

At national level a National Investment Bank would have strategic holdings in companies and sectors in order to create effective strategic economic planning and to channel investment funds of the desired form. The National Investment Bank will also have stakes in the financial institutions in order to integrate the planning of finance for industry.

In this way Labour would begin to tackle some of the longstanding problems of the UK economy and provide the basis for an accelerating growth in jobs.—Yours sincerely, Richard Munn, Alan MacDougall, 15 Kennington Park Place, London SE11.

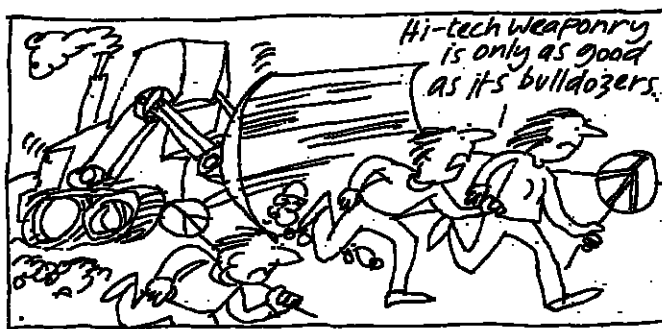
The prison doors at the end of the Rainbow

Sir,—Your leader (February 7) makes the link between Heseltine's paramilitary operation against the prison camps at Rainbow Village "in the grain producing heart of England" and the Diggers. It is an apt parallel. Indeed Gerrard Winstanley's 1650 protest to Parliament and Army against the enclosure of the commons could well stand as an indictment from the people of the Rainbow camp itself, reflecting the callousness of Thatcherite Britain and the Defence Ministry's aim to "secure the maintenance of law and order and a legitimate right of my department to use its own land for its own purpose."

Truly gentlemen, Winstanley's protest was a defence of the commons, the government we have given freedom and livelihood to the gentry to have abundance, and to lock up the treasures of the earth from the poor, so that rich men may have chests full of gold and silver, and houses full of corn and goods to look upon; and the poor that works to get it can hardly live, and they can not work like slaves, then they must starve.

"England is a prison; the variety of subtleties in the laws preserved by the sword are bolts, bars and doors of the prison; the lawyers are gaolers, and poor men are the prisoners."

As Martin Osborne, one of the campers—who "burnt his tepee rather than let it be bulldozed"—rightly concludes: "We are living in an age of callousness." For



the massive presence of the military at Moleworth on February 5 bluntly demonstrates the institutionalised violence of the British State, its reliance on weapons of repression, terror and death, which are the substance of government response to the needs of a world which is being rapidly impoverished by the aggressive and arrogant postures of its so-called leaders. Their "respect for law" is built upon a range of obscene weaponry which indeed creates the "bolts, bars and doors of the prison" we are living in.—Yours faithfully, Christopher Hampton, Arington, Cambridgeshire.

Sir,—Your Leader points out that "Government must protect its defence installations." Nuclear weapons, because of their intrinsic qualities, demand extraordinary protection. This poses a problem. The paradox of nuclear weapons is that their deployment provides a rationale for extraordinary State powers undermining those rights and liberties which, we are told, the weapons exist to "defend." Extraordinary powers were exercised at Moleworth and its isolation springs from what will be deployed there, not those peacefully opposing policies which lack public support.

Stewart Kemp, Nether Edge, Sheffield.

Tory leaflets taken out of Labour's book

Sir,—One of the issues to be reported upon in the wide-ranging inquiry into local government ethics recently announced in the Commons by Mr Patrick Jenkin concerns "political campaigning at public expense."

This presumably refers to the action of certain Labour controlled councils in putting leaflets in the post for out of public funds, attacking rate capping and pointing out to their citizens the implication for the services of the government cuts. It is indeed worth investigating the constitutional propriety of these publications

as all citizens are paying for their publication and distribution, many of whom disagree with much of their content. However, point about the publications issued by central government?

I am not referring to such things as government white papers where it is known that the government is putting its official point of view, but to publications which are supposed to be simply informative. To give just one example, I recently received the latest issue of the Economic Progress Report published by the Treasury which expounds the

monetarist viewpoint in a manner to suggest it is established fact, that the only satisfactory way to reduce unemployment is for workers to receive less.

When the Labour Party was in power, certain Conservative MPs, commenting on government publications, grumbled about "taxpayers' money" being used for such propaganda. Presumably they now think everything is all right now their own party is in power.—Yours faithfully, W.E. Baugh, 1500 Wilmslow Drive, Manchester.

Illusions and dreams that hide Labour's awful prospects



Hugo Young

AS ABdications go, it did not stun the world. Five years ago we would have jumped out of our skins. But now David Basset turns out not to matter much. His announcement that he is leaving his post early, at the head of the municipal workers' union, just about made it to the front pages. It fits into what is becoming a routine pattern, even more visible in Parliament, whereby Labour politics is becoming a good thing to get out of.

Mr Basset was a baron. The power he wielded was never as great as that of the union barons of old; by the time he got there, all union leadership was being undermined from below. His personality, also, was decidedly unbaronial: a cautious, inarticulate, underleader-like figure, remarkable mainly for the most palpable and venomous hatred of anything any member of the Conservative Party had ever said or done.

All the same, Mr Basset mattered to Jim Callaghan and he mattered to Michael Foot. Between 1974 and 1979 he helped to run the country. He had reached the pinnacle of a trade unionist's life, dashing in and out of No 10, calling the shots in

the political party the movement had fathered long ago. He may have personal reasons for leaving. If the future had not seemed so bleak, he would surely have allowed the prospect of further baronial activity to override them. But there is no such prospect. All he can see, instead, is the bleak horizon of compromise and impotence.

Compromise, indeed, has already been a part of life: so much so that, when responding to Arthur Scargill at the TUC Congress last year, Mr Basset was obliged to couch his plea for peaceful coexistence in the apologetic and self-abnegatory words of a supplicant. Even so, he was unfairly vilified by the mob and undeservedly acclaimed by even less courageous colleagues on the General Council.

Impotence now beckons. Not only is it in the highest degree improbable that any trade union leader will see the inside of No. 10 for many years to come, but the Labour Party itself may soon be out of reach. If, as is quite possible, the great General, Municipal and Boilermakers' Union decides it has poured enough money down the party's throat and votes to wind up its political fund, what will be left for its general secretary beyond visiting the branches and regional offices of a union decimated by unemployment and laid low by the numerous Tory statutes which have turned the barons into pygmies?

FOR ANY PERSON of the left, this is a particularly tragic moment. Active socialists live for politics with a completeness not always emulated by active Tories. The political life is their raison d'être, their only satisfaction. If it be-

comes valueless, the most painful doubt is cast not only on their future but on their past.

So it is with a steady stream of Labour MPs. Time was when a Labour MP would contemplate surrendering his seat—often, in the nature of things, virtually a freehold—before entering his eighth decade. Even when a form of reselection process first began, quitting was out of fashion. With half-a-dozen Scottish MPs, not all of them veterans, already chucking it in, and a number of English MPs now likely to follow, Dr Mark Hughes, who declines to fight it out with his constituency committee for the right to stand again for Durham, British socialism is beginning to fade away at its parliamentary edges. Some socialists, for the first time in their lives, are thinking there may be better things to do than be a politician.

Many, of course, still don't think so. Labour has over 200 MPs and is unlikely, on any credible prediction, to fall below 150 at the next election. The existing 200 can be grouped into four rough categories. The first category still appears to regard Labour politics as some kind of fun. It includes, mercifully for him, Mr Roy Hattersley. One of the more reassuring sights in the House of Commons, to anyone who values optimism and mental equilibrium in political leaders, is that of Messrs Kinnoch and Hattersley rollicking with laughter on the Labour front bench. They show all the momentum of the school debating society at the other side's tricks and blunders.

Compared with the impressive, mirthless figure of Mr Peter Shore beside them, starting implacably into the

jaws of defeat, they may seem to want a little gravitas. But they persuade themselves to laugh. Amusement is one route to superiority.

In the second category for Labour MPs sit people who could never in the circumstances contemplate being anything else: the automata and robots of socialism, who may retain a romantic belief in its possibilities but who also see it as the only life they really know. This is probably the largest category, and it ranges across the spectrum.

I would place in it, for example, Mr John Gilling, the witty and dedicated exponent of union-based Labourism; also those MPs who made it clear to selected colleagues in 1981 and 1982 that their main reason for not joining the SDP was their need to support a wife and family on a parliamentary salary which only the Labour Party looked like guaranteeing in perpetuity. But the prince of this class is Mr Eric Heffer, who does not imagine that there is any other virtuous life than as a Labour politician, or any other course for Labour to pursue than the one it has followed, with ultimately catastrophic results, for the last 40 years.

In this Mr Heffer overlaps with the third group which still pledges itself to Labour activism: the committed revolutionaries. Plainly, if you belong to the hard left, the Labour Party is a vehicle superior to any other. To this faction, years in the wilderness hardly matter. Slowly, Parliament will become a bit fuller of them, as they replace some of the quitters... These people remain true to the all-embracing life of socialism, a vision which once also fired the likes of David Basset

but which now, for him, is no longer a sufficient inspiration.

A fourth group can be identified. It is probably smaller than the others, and it contains some of the more intelligent Labour MPs: people who understand only too plainly what a dread predicament the party is in, and how slight are its chances of getting anywhere, but who are prepared to set their sights quite low. They conscientiously assist their constituents and dutifully produce blueprints for a modernised socialist society which, if only the past could be undone and reinvented, would have some appeal. I put Mr Michael Kinnoch among others, into this class, but there are a good few part-time members.

WHAT ALL THESE groups, save the last, have in common is that they live in a dream-world. They are acting out a series of fantasies. This is not always their fault. It is not, for example, Mr Kinnoch's fault. He is strapped to the treadmill which obliges him in every particular to pretend that he is the next prime minister. I do not know a single Labour politician who privately believes that he will be. But bogus ridicule is one of his weapons. It may look unconvincing. But it is one of the few cosmetics he has got.

Mr Heffer's fantasy is that Clause IV socialism can yet come to birth, and that the unions and the Labour Party will soon show that together they are stronger than the sum of their parts. It is tempting to believe that all this kind of utterance of this kind are directed at the displace him from the wayward moles burrowing in his pool seat. But this charitable assumption is mistaken. The illusion that a new dawn will one day break, and that Eric

will have a big hand in the colouring of the sunrise, has him firmly in its grip.

The hard left and the Trotskyites are also full of crazy dreams. When the GLC falls, so will their best success story. Outside the inner cities, they do not have a credible constituency. Under the Tory laws about union balloting, their opportunities for an industrial takeover will be cut down. They may capture some constituency parties and parliamentary seats. If many unions exclude themselves from the party, they will advance. But theirs is essentially a solipsistic world: self-regarding, self-obsessed and self-defeating.

If, from their prison on the treadmill, anyone in the Labour leadership thinks very hard, they may be able to persuade themselves that not everything is a wreck. Deep in the recesses of the opinion polls, they can reach for a handful of contingent hopes. Kinnoch may succeed in seizing control of more of the party's machinery. That would be good. Dr Owen may (probably will) not become the single leader of the SDP-Liberal Alliance. Most polls suggest he should if the Alliance is to maximise its support. Mrs Thatcher's personal popularity may continue to decline, as MOR's latest poll suggests it is doing.

These, however, are crumbs for people who have to live off something. It has become extremely easy to see why, for both union barons and backbench foot soldiers, socialist politics are not what they were, and never will be again: why they get out with some good years left, rather than play party which have lost their meaning in a drama which has descended into action.

ENID J. WILSON

Media File....

FOURTEEN million decent British citizens, men, women, and — not least — children, are being deprived this week of their Wednesday-night hour of joy. The devil, petty-minded, altogether JR-like machinations of Mr Michael Grade have ripped poor Dallas untimely from the schedule to be replaced by The Two Ronnies, which might be comedy but can never be the same.

Now Dallas fans face not only the long-suffering wait before they find out whether Jenna Wade really did die in Reno, the aroma from Roma's dry risk then finding Thames TV picking up the tale, some 16 weeks on, and running it concurrently with the Beeb's lot.

Only one thing could be worse for Dallas fans: the fact that the BBC's new schedule, which would be having some know-all just blurring out the rest of the story before either star-crossed network could get it back on the screens, would do such a thing? Not I.

But Mediafile does this week offer a new service to the many regular international travellers among its readers, who have hitherto been frustrated to find their favourite American programmes, when viewed in the New York hotel room, are already several episodes ahead of the story showing here. Strictly for these readers (all others, avert your gaze), Mediafile's man in the USA offers this synopsis of, as it happens, Dallas's last Friday's episode on CBS.

A curiously solicitous JR eggs Bobby on to take a stack of cash to California, pay off Charley's kidnappers, and persuade the court to bail Jenna until her trial. She moves in to Southfork, where it's not enough anyway because long-lost cousin Jamie catches JR pleasuring a senator's daughter, spills the beans, and Sue Ellen opts for separate suites. Jamie now walks out, teams up with Cliff Barnes, and gets Old Jock's legacy frozen on route to taking the wings for her daddy's third-share in the oil business.

And now Pam, calling off her Caribbean search for her lost man, finds it was all a false trail. As you guessed, So Bobby tries drowning JR in the pool, old Clayton goes in to haul them out, but then the dripping villain produces recorded phonies to show it was Cliff Barnes's scam.

Which leaves poor little Rich Lucy, whose latest bulk gives her a quick — er — suicide even while his latest fragrance is fragrantly waiting in the bathroom.

Domestic readers can open their eyes now. What a monster that Grade boy is.

BUDDING GRAPHIC designers who missed out on the 1984 Student Graphics Awards (see below, left) might like to have a go at the competition. So come to the might any fully-blown professional prepared to contribute their efforts to what they might consider a good cause. Friends of the Earth want a new logo to help update their image.

They frankly admit few people know what the present one is about. I frankly admit I couldn't have remembered it. It is in fact a fussy landscape on to which a turtle is being dropped (by a bird) from a great height, which as a fable is obscure and a logo (in word) irrelevant. So May 1 is the closing date for an open competition to find a new one, with £100 and life membership as the prize. Full details from F&E at 377 City Road, London EC1 (01-537 0731).

THE BRITISH Safety Council is re-launching its publication, Safety and Risk Management. "Re-launch" being of course trade talk for "Let's have a go at making the public and the publicity budget and a designer." Safety and Risk Management sent me a shot of the advertisement director, Barry Hewson, with his legs lodged on the 1983 Who's Who and in plaster, because he slipped in Covent Garden and broke a toe. I may never get the hang of this public relations business.

Peter Fiddick
Media editor

Why ads won't ravish our Auntie

Harold Lind proposes a four minute solution to the BBC's licence fee conundrum

David Bailey, left, and Michael Elphick in the Olympus ad — would BBC television snap them up?



THE rather tentative suggestion that instead of increasing its licence fee by 42 per cent the BBC might earn money by taking advertising has been greeted by the predictable barrage of outrage and foreboding, very similar to that raised 30 years ago when commercial television was first proposed.

A number of charges have been made. Advertising would totally alter the character of BBC programmes for the viewer; in a relentless search for audience the BBC would be forced to go wildly for the low end of the TV and therefore Channel 4 would be devastating, thus destroying the ecology of British broadcasting; and so on.

Perhaps we can now see how these charges look when compared to a practical proposal for advertising on the BBC.

Advertisers and their agencies have been putting out for several years that there has been a severe shortage of TV advertising time; and that therefore rates have been forced up much faster than the cost of living. This is true, but needs qualification. The real shortage is of only one type of TV advertising time: peak hour advertising, roughly between 6.30 and 10.30 pm on ITV.

These are the advertising spots which give access to a mass market, and which advertisers believe they cannot do without. Since the amount of time available in

these hours is limited by law, and the number of advertisers wanting to get in keeps on growing, the price is likely to continue to rise, give or take the odd cyclical fluctuation.

Thus the BBC were to offer advertising the sensible limitation would be to do so only on BBC1 and only at peak hours, since otherwise it would be doing no good either to itself or to the advertising industry. On this basis we could devise a scenario which would cause minimal scarring to the sensibilities of those few who hate advertising. One could try the following rules as an example: advertising to be permitted only on BBC1 between 6.30 pm and 10.30 pm; advertising to be permitted only between programmes, not during them; no advertising break to last more than one minute; the total amount of advertising permitted per day should be not more than 15 minutes.

Well, how much should be permitted? The answer surely depends on how much money is required, and that is basically a policy decision. However, let us assume that it is decided to bring in approximately £100 million per year. This is a great deal less than the BBC is asking for (about £250 million extra per year), but is intended to cover a three year period, whereas advertising time sold for £100 million this year would almost certainly bring in more in future.

How many peak hour minutes per day of advertising would the BBC have to sell to reach this figure? To answer this, we first need to know the average cost of one minute of peak-hour time across the ITV network.

In 1984, total revenue for ITV and Channel 4 was £912 million. By general consent somewhere between 80% and 90% of this, an astonishingly high figure, was generated from ITV peak-hour time, so it we fix on £750 million, we shall probably not be over-estimating. A simple division,

assuming that all peak hour minutes are sold gives us a figure of around £30,000 as the net revenue per peak-hour minute on ITV. Could the BBC expect this sort of figure?

There are two reasons for putting the BBC figure lower, and one for raising it. First, any increase in advertising minutes available will to some extent weaken prices. Second, BBC on average has a smaller number of viewers at peak hours than ITV, probably about 20 per cent fewer.

However, the viewing profile of ITV is rather heavily

biased towards older, lower class housewives, while the BBC's is much more representative of the country as a whole, and this would be attractive to many advertisers.

Thus, by the way, is the complete answer to the canard that if the BBC took advertising it would have to lower its output quality to compete with ITV. Since it would be selling its advertising time mainly on the basis of its superior audience demographics, the very last thing it should do from a

commercial viewpoint would be to change its programme bias so that it became a second class, me-too image of ITV.

An expected revenue of about £70,000 per minute for BBC advertising across the whole country (and one assumes no regionalisation of BBC advertising), would seem to me a reasonable figure.

On that basis we can now come back to our original question: how many minutes per evening need the BBC bring in £100 million per year? The answer is the astonishingly low figure of four minutes. So we can complete our set of rules:

The total amount of advertising permitted per day should not be more than four minutes.

If anyone regards advertising sold by the BBC under the restrictions shown here as signalling the beginning of the end of British civilisation, or the triumph of philistinism, there is no more to be said. It does not look that way to me.

There is one final question mark over these proposals. Would they bring about the financial ruin of the ITV companies? Clearly they would be harmful to profitability, but I suspect by a far smaller amount than conventional wisdom suggests.

First, I do not believe that the whole £100 million would come from ITV budgets — perhaps three quarters might

in the first year, with the proportion then diminishing as new advertisers found the particular advantages the BBC held for them.

Second, an extra four minutes per day, compared to the 24 minutes of peak-hour time already sold, does not seem likely to cause a massive collapse in the rates charged. It should be remembered that for a year during the IPA/Equity dispute, ITV companies were permitted two extra minutes of peak-hour time, and it would be very difficult to show any weakening of the rates due to that, so I refuse to see four minutes as ruinous.

Finally, even if ITV lost the whole £100 million, it would still, in real terms, have 5% more revenue than in 1982. Before anyone points out that ITV is now paying for Channel 4, the answer is, so they were in 1982. Although C4 began to broadcast to the public in November, large payments were being made long before then.

The proposals advanced here look like a way of helping advertisers, the BBC, and the poor, all at the same time. Of course, if they are that good, there is little doubt that the British political establishment, with its unique gift for picking economic losers, will reject the idea out of hand.

Harold Lind is an economic consultant.

Peter Chapman meets a former agent, reports of whose death were greatly exaggerated

I, spy, didn't die

THE Sunday Times last summer carried a breathless article on poster one and two concerning a list drawn up by senior MI5 officers of 21 people suspected of having been Soviet spies. In the best traditions of modern spy fiction, the article named five British knights including a former head of MI5 itself.

Burgess, Maclean, Philby, Blunt, all the other big fish we knew already were also there, but suddenly and mysteriously, though still on the front page in bold type, the following: "Cedric Belfrage (film critic, dead). Before he had died Mr Belfrage, we were told, had 'partially confessed' to having infiltrated MI5 on behalf of Moscow."

Recently, and indeed many weeks after this startling news of his death, I sat eating lunch with Mr Belfrage at his home in the town of Cuernavaca, 40 miles south of Mexico City. Though in his late seventies, he had apparently made a miraculous recovery. He also more than partially confessed to being saddened by the Sunday Times article.

"In America, I've had several accusations of being a Russian spy from all sorts of disreputable characters. But it's the first time anyone has suggested such a thing in Britain."

A favourite of Lord Beaverbrook, Belfrage edited the double film page of that suspiciously Communist organ the Sunday Express between 1930 and 1934. "Good cover," you can hear the mole hunters murmur, but still, Belfrage then got Britain's most patriotic publisher to shell out for a lengthy reporting jaunt around the world.

Some others were doing likewise in those days, with such as Evelyn Waugh writing it all up in books like Scoop and When the Going was Good. By the dim financial lights of a newspaper stringer today, such going was indeed good, but to the politically perceptive journalist of the mid-1930s the signs on the horizon were increasingly ominous.

Settling back into Hollywood, where he had lived as a struggling freelance ten years earlier, Belfrage discovered the Left. Before that, he said, he knew nothing of politics. But it was "Hitler who made a leftie of me. I was horrified by what was going on in Germany."

Like many others, Belfrage joined the Communist Party, was a regular "Street back". But it was "Hitler who made a leftie of me. I was horrified by what was going on in Germany."

The New York office's main aim was to get the US in the war on Britain's side and to

coordinate all intelligence information gathering through the western hemisphere. Belfrage's left-wing background proved especially valuable for keeping tabs on the various liberation organisations-in-exile set up in the United States from countries in Nazi-occupied Europe.

As the war drew to a close, his politics and journalistic experience were put to good use when he was recruited, under the direct command of General Eisenhower, to follow the allied front into Germany and set up a new, de-Nazified press in the cities along the way.

"We were already in the ruins of Aachen setting up a press when the Battle of the Bulge was going on." That was 40 years ago this month. Later in Frankfurt, Belfrage helped set up the Frankfurter Rundschau, the first edition of which came out just after the Germans threw in the towel.

But in October, 1945, he was sent home. "I got a nice letter from Eisenhower thanking me for my work, but this part of northern Germany was not a US zone and I was a British citizen."

The political tide was also turning. The Cold War was now beginning and what the Americans wanted were staunch anti-leftists, not anti-fascists. Belfrage's work was undone: "Nearly all the people we'd put in the press were thrown out, and many of those we'd thrown out came back in."

He chose to settle back in the US rather than Britain, but his reputation followed him. Very soon he had his first visit from the FBI. In 1953 he was brought before Senator Joe McCarthy's Un-American Activities Committee, which suggested that his work in Germany had been as an agent of Stalin.

"I just told them that what I'd been doing was under orders from General Eisenhower who was now President of the United States, and that if they wanted to know what I was doing they should ask him. This got me down too well as you can imagine."

Belfrage was first put in jail on Ellis Island and deported in 1955. After some time back on the international reporting trail for the last 20 years he and his wife Mary have been in Mexico helping political exiles from Latin America's military dictatorships and living mainly off savings.

The £1,000, therefore, recently won in compensation from the Sunday Times following his mole "expose" was a handsome sum. The paper also apologised but the case has left him perplexed at what he sees as currents of modern-day McCarthyism in Britain. As he points out: "I'd stayed at home and not volunteered to go anything against Hitler, none of this would have happened."



Barbara Cleverly, above, and a couple of top cassettes

John Cunningham on what they're watching in deepest Norfolk

Videos Diss liked



THE FASTEST food in Diss is still fish and chips. The Chinese restaurant has been taken over, the last picture show was 12 years ago, when the only cinema closed. In summer, rolling acres of grain encroach the tiny Norfolk town, so much so that the Victorian Corn Exchange has been re-opened for trading. And a couple of winters back, the video shop started.

Video shops have spread themselves on a commercial grid throughout Britain. There are perhaps 6,000 offering cassettes exclusively, though the number is forecast to drop by between a third and a half this year. Very rapidly they have changed part of the way in which leisure time is spent; they have challenged the tyranny of the four channels by an injection of consumer choice for those 30 per cent of homes now equipped with a VCR.

Now, even small communities have video shops — Diss has a population of just 5,000. Access is nationwide to the films available for home videos. It is also instant — to within a day — for the network is served by scores of specialist vans, delivering the films from wholesalers to retail outlets.

Norfolk seems a good place to gauge the impact of videos on an un-hyped part of the country. Diss is a quintessential English town. Its centre is restored and prosperous thanks to agri-business; although it is a low income area, unemployment is lower than the national figure; its population hasn't been inflated by personnel from the surrounding USAF bases. And its conscience is still Not a conformist, as it long has been.

In the centre of Diss is Mrs Barbara Cleverly's video shop. She is a teacher who, since giving up her last post in Cambridge, has been running the store for a year. She

has a stock of 500 tapes, which are loaned cheaply, at 21 pence 24 hours. Her analysis of her customers' borrowing habits is that out of every eight films, five are features; one is horror, one is adult (sex) and one is for children.

The business, of course, depends on people having VCRs; and this, she notices, is quickly moving up market. Then she last taught the families in social groups C and D had the machines before anyone else. Higher income families are now involved; with these more parents and children come in to choose films together. Weekends are busiest, but there is sufficient Monday to Friday trade to extend opening hours, as she has this year from six to eight pm.

The shift in Diss, and the villages round it, has been from entertainment that is live and communal to home-centred amusement. Proportionately, there are plenty of clubs, but they are for devotees. Popular entertainment by definition must be accessible, available, and demand little commitment.

Over the years the options have faded: first dances, then

discos dwindled; the cinema went; pub life is not what it was. The isolation of the place — 20 miles from Norwich and Ipswich — has distanced other choices; there is the effort of a journey to be made; a trip to a cinema has become an expedition. Customers tell Mrs Cleverly that taking children to a film in Norfolk, with tickets, something to eat, and petrol, costs too much.

So videos have moved in. They are seen by possibly 10 per cent of a catchment area of about 60,000 in and around the town. Picking up cassettes has become another item on the shopping list for many families, distorting the budget by £2 or £3 a week for the most typical customers.

They come, on wintry afternoons, to a corner shop, not at all seedy, whose windows look on to established trades: bicycles, hardware, pine furniture and a beauty parlour. Inside, a farmer chooses mild smut; five boys come in to return Risky Business; a young couple choose The Hit; another pair, in jeans and jackets take Star Crazy and Cujo — a nasty about a St Bernard who gets rabies.

It is cheap entertainment. Barbara Cleverly, after taking over the business, reduced the prices from £2 for weekend loans and £1.50 weekdays, to a standard £1, although many in the industry believe prices must rise. She lends about 450 cassettes a week, and she is trying to increase her stock, not helped by the way prices vary widely between distributors. £13 for Trading Places and Terms of Endearment; £27 for Sudden Impact.

In as small a business as hers, many decisions have to be made, and she has sometimes got it wrong. But the atmosphere in her shop is more like a municipal library: customers recommended tapes to each other, there is a booking system for cassettes much in demand, and there is even a bargain box: Kramer vs Kramer is in it, as is 50 per cent after the Christmas television showing killed demand.

Yet quite a few customers take films they have seen before, at cinema. "I'd hate the cinemas to go out of business; they stimulate demand," says Mrs Cleverly. A big proportion, too, are

simply catching up with features they have missed at the cinema in Norfolk and Ipswich, and read about in newspapers. American comedies and dramas — more war than westerns — hold the middle ground.

There are surprises, though: she is finding that Silkwood, the film about a nuclear power plant disaster, has been popular in Paris, Texas. Mrs Cleverly is, as a teacher and an optimist, a believer in the notion that Diss is getting more discriminating in the films it watches. Her shelves of bluish movies do not entirely give the lie to that belief.

It's an above board sort of town, probably more tolerant of boredom than of immorality. Right now videos are enjoying a wholesome boom. Mrs Cleverly is hardly ever asked for any really erotic cassettes; pirate tapes are just as rarely offered.

Bigger communities, of course, have less clean bills of health. Diss is small enough to keep its integrity; the flip side is that it is probably censorious in the way of small places, and the size of the film library it has access to is governed by the scale of the commercial operation it can support.

There are other outlets in the town: shops and garages with racks of films. Mrs Cleverly would like to see this form of retailing ended; and she would like video shops to be licensed by the local authority, which would limit competition and increase the chances of commercial viability. But the business is shaking itself out every week she reads in the trade press about bankruptcies offering the stock from bankrupt shops.

She reckons to keep her business for another two years; her estimate of how long the current boom will last.

Peter Fiddick looks at what makes a winner in the Newspaper Society's competition to encourage student graphic designers

Our boy turns out to be the pick of the ad pack

THERE IS a very special sort of pain reserved for journalists at the moment when, having exercised their design talents on the editorial side of a page, they find the results smashed by the efforts of some new recruit who had come to the advertisement on the same page. By this time it is too late to save the situation.

The problem is to do with effective communication. So to find a competition aimed at improving the creative standards of ads in at least one part of the press, and which goes further by giving the winners chances actually to work — for money — in a newspaper for a short spell, is welcome indeed.

That is the aim of the Newspaper Society, the asso-

ciation of regional newspaper publishers, in sponsoring the 1984 Student Graphic Design Awards. Today, at the Barbican, the 10 winners will receive their prizes, and see their entries go on display, as prelude to being included in a portfolio which will go to advertising agencies, colleges, and publishers.

They are the pick of a large bunch: the competition attracted 417 entries, from a third of the country's art schools and colleges, and the jury included two senior advertising agency men, Andrew Rutherford, head of creative at WCB, and Gordon Smith, head of art at Gold, Greenlees, Trotter, as well as art college and newspaper specialists.

It may just be significant that the top winner, Michael Krolik, at 23 years

old, is not just one of the older entrants but has had unusual outside experience — as a Royal Marine in the Falklands campaign. Now an RND student in visual communications at the Suffolk College of Higher Education, Ipswich, he took a gamble on his own initiative: he ignored a key part of the creative brief.

Given that these were set for true-to-life campaigns, by the likes of D'Arcy MacManus Masius (Interflora, Zip Five, Lighters) and Lowe-Howard-Spink (Campbell-Ewald (Flowers bitter), it might have seemed prudent to stick with them to the letter. But A. V. Browne, who set the brief for a fostering campaign for a Belfast social services board, offered a self-description by young Edward as basis for the ad: "I have green-blue eyes... I don't really talk too

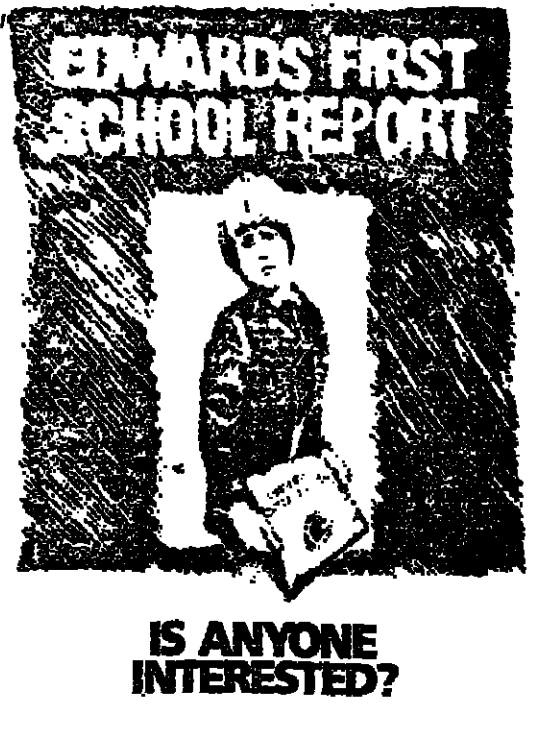
much... I like watching TV Superman and the Hulk... and so forth."

Michael Krolik, as his winning ad shows, decided otherwise. The judges would probably allow that there was more accomplished graphic work, too, in the array of elegant typography and dashing use of white space (if we tried to reprint the second and third prize-winners of Sarah Digwood and John Balodis, from Somerset and Bath colleges, at anything less than full size, you would not read the print). But in their discussions, Krolik's work emerged from the clamour of traditional slogans — Zip — Hotter Than Page Three, Frankie Says It With Flowers — for a different quality.

"I felt it hit the right nerve in the parents it was aiming at," says Andrew Rutherford. "I have children about the right age, and I thought I caught that eager anticipation of the first report in an extremely effective way. And it was a very good lateral reaction to the brief."

The judges, chaired by Mike Unger, editor of the Manchester Evening News, concluded that, if the standard of entries was mixed, some of the briefs were pretty tough, too.

In the end, it was the free-wheeling approach of Michael Krolik that paid off — literally: apart from a four-week work and study session with Essex County Newspapers, and a Melrose designer pack, he will this luncheon collect £300 cash for himself and £500 for his college.



IS ANYONE INTERESTED?

Historical News Databases

Reuters, the international news and information organisation, wishes to recruit two people for its new and expanding historical archive services.

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Salary: from £13,000
depending on qualifications and experience

This person will help co-ordinate the day-to-day compilation of news databases, liaising with editorial and technical staff to ensure the creation of an accurate, archival news system. He/she will also help prepare paper and microfiche records for transfer to the databases, and will select books for the general reference library.

Some knowledge of database systems and experience of library or database management generally are essential. A wide knowledge of world affairs both current and historical is required, as is familiarity with basic video-editing techniques.

Relevant experience is more important than formal qualifications, but the successful candidate is likely to hold 'A' level minimum or equivalent professional qualifications. He/she should be able to communicate easily with people at all levels and have a high standard of written English.

Database Librarian

Salary: from £8,500
depending on qualifications and experience

The Librarian will join a team engaged in the preparation and classification of news and information for the historical databases, using video-editing techniques. The post also involves the retrieval of information in response to inquiries.

an appreciation of the need for accuracy is important. Training will be given in video-editing techniques, but basic keyboard skills are required. This post involves shift work between 0800 and 2000 hours, Monday to Friday, including some weekend work. Applicants should preferably be aged 22-30 and be educated up to 'A' level standard or its equivalent.

Experience in a similar news library would be an advantage, but an interest in worldwide current affairs is essential. A good command of written English and

Benefits for both posts include six weeks holiday, season-ticket loan, restaurant facilities and a contributory pension fund.

Please telephone 01-353 7329 (24 hour answering service) for an application form, or send your CV to Mrs. Carol Crawley,

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SCIENCE MUSEUM — DESIGN

DRAWING OFFICE ASSISTANTS

Two assistants are required by the Science Museum Design Department to help an established team of 2 and 3d designers in the production of major new galleries, exhibition schemes and small displays throughout the Museum and its outstations.

Any arts college training, relevant industrial/design experience, or knowledge of graphic display/exhibition techniques would be an advantage.

The posts are graded at Drawing Office Assistant level for which the salary ranges from £4,272 to £6,215 plus £1,300 Inner London Weighting.

Application forms, which are available from: Staff Section, Science Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London SW7 2DD.

Tel: 01-581 7988, must be returned by 4th March 1985.

REPORTING LONDON

We have the following contract vacancies, and are keen to hear from experienced people who can contribute to the continuing success of Reporting London, our award winning weekly current affairs programme.

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The successful applicant will have a strong interest in current affairs, proven ideas for stories and the ability to translate them quickly into compelling television. The ideal candidate should be fluent in both studio and location techniques.

RESEARCHER

We are looking for a television researcher with several years of journalistic experience and the ability to demonstrate knowledge of, and interest in, London related affairs.

Thames is an equal opportunities employer and these vacancies are open to all male and female candidates regardless of national/ethnic origin and marital status. To apply for either of these vacancies please send a full CV and covering letter no later than Friday 22 February 1985 to:



Peter Fiske,
Senior Personnel Officer,
Thames Television Ltd.,
306-316 Euston Road,
London NW1 3BB.

Chief Assistant (Television)

c£21,000 p.a.

As a result of the impending retirement of Stephen Murphy, a vacancy now exists for a Chief Assistant in the Independent Broadcasting Authority's Television Division, based in Knightsbridge, London SW3.

The person selected will provide support at the highest level for the Director and Deputy Director and will be required to take particular interest in the IBA's oversight of fictional and entertainment programmes. He or she will be required to write Authority and other policy papers and to draft letters and speeches on matters of Authority programme policy and practice. The work will involve regular contact with television programme companies, commissioning editors in Channel 4 and senior executives in the television programme companies. Outside speaking engagements and other representational activities on behalf of the Authority will also be a regular feature of the postholder's work.

Candidates should have considerable experience of television programme work, either in production or through first-hand knowledge and practice of the Authority's programme policies; an ability to communicate well in speech and writing both inside and outside the Authority is essential. Candidates should have an informed interest in theatre, cinema and entertainment. The post will concern itself with all the television services for which the Authority has responsibility.



INDEPENDENT
BROADCASTING
AUTHORITY

"An Equal Opportunities Employer"

Applications (for which no special forms will be issued) should contain all information likely to enable the IBA to assess candidates' experience, qualifications and potential and should be sent as soon as possible to the Personnel Officer, Independent Broadcasting Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EY. (Tel: 01-584 7011). Final date for the receipt of applications will be 4th March 1985.

CABINET MAKER & RETAIL FURNISHER

JOURNALIST

Experienced business journalist required for key position on Cabinet Maker & Retail Furnisher.

The successful candidate will concentrate on news gathering and feature writing for this weekly's retail readership.

There are good promotion prospects for the career minded and plenty of opportunities to travel in this country and on the Continent covering exhibitions and conferences as well as interviewing leading retailers and manufacturers.

This leading specialist business publisher is offering a competitive salary and the benefits associated with a large company. Please apply in writing with full cv to Geoffrey Smith, Personnel Manager:

Benn Publications Limited
Sovereign Way, Tonbridge
Kent TN11 1RW



Southern Arts THEATRE OFFICER

(£7,524-£11,025)

Applications are invited for this senior post based in Winchester. Applicants should have proven administrative ability and a special knowledge of live theatre.

Further details and application forms from:

The Administrative Officer
SOUTHERN ARTS ASSOCIATION
19 Southgate Street, Winchester
Hampshire SO23 9DQ
(0962) 55099

Completed applications should arrive not later than Friday, 1st March 1985.

Sales Supervisor Community Care/Surveyor

The Advertisement Manager of this busy department is looking for someone to assume responsibility for the tele-sales team. The successful applicant will probably be 25+ with a proven track record in Classified Sales. Experience in recruitment selling, although not essential, would be a great asset. Responsibilities will include the organisation and motivation of the tele-sales staff, as well as making a major personal contribution to the overall sales effort. This will involve both telephone and face to face selling. This is a key position on two major titles, in extremely competitive markets, calling for strong management skills and clear leadership qualities. SALARY: £8,750.00 p.a., plus bonus. Plus 5 weeks holiday per year pension scheme and subsidised restaurant. For an application form, please contact Mrs Valerie Knowles, Personnel Officer, Business Press International, Surrey House, 1 Throby Way, Sutton, Surrey SM1 4QQ. Tel No 01-643 8040. Ex. 4664.

Business Press International is an Equal Opportunities Employer



TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION

EDITOR

The TSSA, which represents salaried staff in transport, travel trade and allied industries, will have a vacancy for the Editor of its monthly Journal in August 1985.

The Editor is responsible to the General Secretary for all aspects of production of the Journal and will assist with public relations, media matters and preparation of organising literature. Knowledge of transport and allied industries, and trade union and wider Labour movement required. Public speaking ability an advantage.

The post is based in London with a salary of £13,874 pa including London Allowance. Contributory pension scheme.

Full CV, by 11 March 1985, addressed "Personal", to General Secretary, TSSA, Watkiss House, 10 Melton Street, London NW1 2EJ.

SPICEBOLL

Arts and Entertainment in the Chertsey District of Oxfordshire and at The Mill Arts Centre, Sandhurst seek a new

DIRECTOR

Starting salary according to qualifications and experience, range £7,746-£25,327. Full details and an application form from Linda Key, Spicebolls Arts, The Mill Arts Centre, Mill Lane, Sandhurst Park, Sandhurst, Oxon OX16 6GE. 0295 53288. Closing date Friday 1 March 1985.

Television Officer

CROYDON not less than £11,700

The Public Relations Department of Segas have a vacancy for a Television Officer who will be responsible for the Region's Television Unit producing a programme output to meet public relations, training, promotional and communications requirements.

Applicants should have several years practical experience in audio visual work including all aspects of producing, directing and editing television programmes for use in industry. Experience of staff management, cost control techniques and equipment maintenance is also desirable.

Salary will not be less than £11,700 per annum. Other benefits include generous holidays, sports and social facilities and relocation expenses where appropriate.

Applications giving full details should be addressed to the Personnel Manager, SEGAS, Katherine Street, Croydon, Surrey CR9 1JU quoting ref: OA. 11601/E.



Book Designer

Pitman Publishing Ltd require a first-class designer to work on a varied educational list covering business education, scientific, technical, medical, professional and computer publishing.

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If you think your CV fits the bill, have a minimum of 3 years typographic experience, an ability to interpret authors' roughs coupled with the briefing of illustrators, drop us a line.

The successful applicant will be invited to join a small highly motivated design team, working in pleasant offices in Covent Garden and receive an attractive salary with other fringe benefits.

Applications to
Mrs Lorraine Grapes, Personnel Manager,
Pitman Publishing Ltd, 128 Long Acre,
London WC2E 9AN

Pitman

THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION requires a

GRAPHIC DESIGNER/ ILLUSTRATOR

(art college trained) to join a highly pressured and hard-working studio team at their Victoria HQ.

He/she must be a good all-rounder, able to cope from roughs to finished artwork. Fascinating variety for the right person.

Age: mid twenties.

Salary £7,100-£7,760.

Apply with full cv to:

Personnel Department
The Girl Guides' Association
17-19 Buckingham Palace Road
London SW1W 0PT

Scot Press Limited, Publishers of Banking Technology, Satellite Technology, Popular Computing Weekly, Commodore Horizons, Dragon User, Micro Adventure

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A CAREER IN ADVERTISING

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The successful applicants will be recent graduates with the ability to get to grips with a fast-moving market. The job involves building up a long-term relationship with key clients and requires an outgoing and confident personality.

The basic salary for the positions is £8,000 per year. There is an attractive bonus system which should be worth an extra £2,000 per year. We will also offer you a full training programme.

Call Jenny Ireland on 01-437 4343 today or write, enclosing full details of your career to date to Jenny Ireland, Advertising, Scot Press Ltd, 12-13 Little Newport Street, London WC2H 7PP.

ADVERTISING AGENCY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT

Busy Information Department of a major International advertising agency requires an

ASSISTANT

for varied and interesting duties in congenial surroundings near Covent Garden. Previous library or information experience and typing desirable but not essential.

Applicants should be enthusiastic and able to get on well with people. Salary negotiable from £6,500.

Apply in writing only with CV to: Lynne Farrar, Leo Burnett Limited, 48 St Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4EJ.

PRESTEL EDITOR

The ideal candidate will have a background in sub-editing probably in an agricultural publications environment and some knowledge of farming. He/she will be familiar with electronic news services, interested in the use of computers to generate text, and willing to contribute to all aspects of press and publications activities.

Further particulars from: Director of Staff Relations, NFU, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7NL.

amnesty international

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT in the MIDDLE EAST RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

to work in its London-based International Secretariat. Executive Assistants are primarily responsible for liaising with Amnesty International's groups around the world to provide information relating to Amnesty International's human rights concerns and recommend actions on behalf of prisoners.

Fluent Arabic and English are essential. French would be useful. Executive Assistants must be able to type.

Salary £6,500 per annum (under-linked, annual increments).

For a detailed job specification and application form, please contact the Personnel Officer, Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Euston Street, London WC1X 8DJ. Tel: (01) 633 1771 ext 5147. Telex: 26502.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms 15 March 1985.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY, FILM & TELEVISION

CURATORS GRADE G

Applications are invited from both men and women for the position of Curators Grade G in the National Museum of Photography, Film & Television.

The National Museum of Photography, Film & Television is the unique partnership between the Science Museum, London and the Bradford Metropolitan Council. Situated in Bradford, the Museum has 20,000 sq ft of exhibition area, houses the only Canadian 16mm cinema in the country, and covers a variety of topics ranging from the art of photography to satellite images from space.

Curators Grade G are employed in all subjects of the Museum to supplement and assist the higher curatorial staff in the preparation of the arrangement of exhibitions, completion of indexes and records and dealing with visitors.

Candidates should normally have General Certificate of Education 'O' Level passes of Scottish Certificate of Education passes in at least four subjects including English Language and either Mathematics or a relevant Science Subject, or equivalent qualifications.

Starting salary according to age is from £13,200 at age 16 to £17,200 at age 21 or over rising to £20,000 p.a.

For applications forms please write to: The Administration Office, The National Museum of Photography, Film & Television, Priory View, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD5 7TE or Tel: 08741 227483 Ext. 245.

All applications must be returned by Friday, 1st March, 1985.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNICIAN (Grade 6)

required in the Media Services Unit. The Technician, with one assistant, will be responsible for providing a comprehensive service of still photography throughout the University. Applicants should be Associates of the British Institute of Professional Photographers or hold The City and Guilds 764 (Advanced Certificate). Details of the post can be obtained from Dr A G Betjemann Media Services Unit (Telephone Lancaster 05241 65201 extension 4480). Salary on the scale £7,540-£9,015 pa.

Application forms, returnable by March 1, 1985, are available from the Establishment Office, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YW.

SENIOR ASSISTANT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

£9,477 - £10,107 pa.

Southampton, one of the biggest and best-known cities in the country, is used to being in the news, and the City Council's busy public relations unit is looking for an additional senior member of staff to help it publicise the authority's policies, services, campaigns and events.

Applicants must possess a sound journalistic or public relations background, be able to work under pressure with the minimum of supervision and display a friendly, outgoing personality. A working knowledge of local government and practical experience of 'subbing' would be an advantage.

Duties include answering national and local media enquiries, writing news releases (more than 300 are issued annually), attending Council and committee meetings, producing crisp copy for the Council's eye-catching tabloid newspaper and working on a variety of campaigns.

Some evening and weekend work will be necessary for which time off in lieu will be granted. The post carries a casual car user allowance.

An application form and job description are available from the Public Relations Unit, Southampton City Council, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 4XR. Tel: Southampton (0703) 220439/332084. Closing date for applications: 4th March 1985.

Southampton City

An equal opportunity employer

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM SOUTH KENSINGTON

Exhibition Design Management - a creative opportunity

The Museum has taken a fresh and innovative approach to exhibiting its world renowned collection of animals, plants and minerals - no dusty glass cases here!

This is a creative opportunity to extend your skills in helping to set up a new scheme designed to present an integrated view of modern biology, and to encourage members of the public to use the Museum as a source of information, recreation and entertainment. You will be responsible for managing the Design team. You must have a recognised design qualification (preferably 3D Design) and broad experience (normally at least 7 years) in exhibition, interior and graphic design. Experience of staff and resource management is essential.

Salary (as Senior Information Officer) £11,780-£14,440. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4 March 1985) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone

Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G/3633/1. An equal opportunity employer



British Museum (Natural History)

Advertisement Manager

London £17500 incl. comm.

Our client is Africa's international news magazine, which aims to provide a balanced view on African social, cultural and political affairs. It champions the cause of good government and the faster economic development of African countries.

The need is for someone to increase revenue from the sale of advertisement space. Experience of advertisement space marketing and selling is therefore essential. An interest in African affairs would be an advantage.

The successful candidate will be a self-starter with the ability to manage and motivate staff. Common sense and initiative are pre-requisite.

Those interested in applying for this position should write quoting ref 10/112/G to:-

AGB Recruitment

173 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9QG
Telephone: 01-235 9891

A member of the AGB Group of companies

PROMOTE BRITISH DESIGN SCRIPTWRITER/PUBLICITY OFFICER

The Design Council needs an energetic and enthusiastic person with communication skills to research, script and publicise a major series of regional exhibitions and promotional events aimed at persuading managers in industry and commerce that design has a key role to play in the success of their businesses.

The scriptwriter/publicity officer will be expected to initiate and organise much of his/her own work and must be prepared to take considerable responsibility for the success of the campaign.

Applicants should be educated to degree level with experience of press relations, promotional work or journalism. A driving licence is desirable, as the post will involve regular travel in the UK.

The post is offered on a 15 month fixed term contract. The starting salary will be in the range £9,700 to £12,000 pa, depending on qualifications and experience, and there are excellent conditions of service. The Design Council is an equal opportunities employer.

For further details and an application form please contact: Ms Gillian Webb, Personnel Officer, The Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU. Telephone 01-839 8000 ext 30.

THE DESIGN COUNCIL

PUBLIC SECTOR RECRUITMENT ADMIN - YOU CAN REMAIN ONE OF THE MANY OR BECOME ONE OF THE FEW

You've spent a couple of years with one of our competitors showing how good you are at admin, particularly in the Public Sector.

Yet the very size or structure of the team you're in may mean your contribution remains highly invisible. And your prospects virtually nil.

We think the time's right to stand up and be counted. By taking up a new appointment with Riley's, already one of the most successful and most creative recruitment ad agencies in Britain - and fast becoming one of the strongest contenders in the Public Sector too.

As the principal agency Administrator specialising in this, you'll play a leading role from Day One, supporting a well established account group team with a healthy batch of major accounts to its credit. A team whose business is growing by the day and who can offer you the chance to grow with it.

Show us you're one of the few Recruitment Administrators around worthy of this opportunity - by contacting Pat Petherick now on 01-837 8100. Or sending brief details to her at Riley Advertising (Southern) Ltd, Old Court House, Old Court Place, Kensington W8.

EAGLEMOSS PUBLICATIONS PRODUCTION CONTROLLER

We are looking for an experienced production controller to join our busy production department.

The successful applicant will have a good knowledge of the origination, print and finishing processes and will have spent at least three years in the bi-lingual Counties of West Glamorgan and Dyfed. Proficiency in the Welsh language and knowledge of Welsh culture is very desirable. The salary scale will be within the range £11,880-£14,358.

Further particulars and application forms available from The Director, West Wales Arts, Dark Gate, Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 1QL. Tel 0267 234248. Closing date for applications: 15th March, 1985.

SUB EDITOR - SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

CHAPMAN AND HALL
The Scientific Technical & Medical Division of Associated Book Publishers (UK) Ltd.

We are looking for a Sub Editor with a Science background (preferably in physical science) to join our lively journals department.

He or she must have some copy editing experience and the ability to pay great attention to detail.

Applications in writing, enclosing a C.V. and details of current (or last) salary, to:

David Richards (Personnel Director), ASSOCIATED BOOK PUBLISHERS (UK) LTD., 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE.

YORKSHIRE ARTS

Has vacancies for the following senior, and challenging, posts

MARKETING OFFICER

A new post to take charge of a new department which incorporates responsibility for marketing the Arts Council Touring programme of opera, drama and dance in Yorkshire.

VISUAL ARTS OFFICER

To take responsibility for developing a major programme of support for contemporary arts projects and schemes.

DANCE OFFICER

A unique opportunity, with a new post, to develop the rapidly growing range of dance activity in Yorkshire.

Salary of all posts linked to Local Authority scales from about £10,400 to £11,600. Further details and application forms from: The Director, Yorkshire Arts, Glyde House, Glydegate, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD5 0BG.

Closing date: 8 March 1985

Yorkshire Arts

CELFYDDYDAU GORLLEWIN CYMRU CYFARWYDDWR

Y mae'r Cyfarwyddwr prwsenol yn ymddeol yn yr Hydref. Y mae'r Gymdeithas yn chwilio am bersonlaeth ddyniaid, sydd a diddordeb eang a phrotiad ym myd y cyfalyddiaid i hyrwyddo a datblygu gwaith y Gymdeithas yn atgwybodaeth Gogleddol Morgannwg a Dyfed. Awdad noddy byddin gwybodaeth o'r iaith ac o'r celfyddyllynt ym dda derbyn. Graddfa cyflog rhwng £11,880-£14,358.

WEST WALES ARTS DIRECTOR

Our present Director retires later this year. The Association is looking for a dynamic personality with a broad interest and experience in the Arts, to continue the development of its work in the bi-lingual Counties of West Glamorgan and Dyfed. Proficiency in the Welsh language and knowledge of Welsh culture is very desirable. The salary scale will be within the range £11,880-£14,358.

Further particulars and application forms available from The Director, West Wales Arts, Dark Gate, Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 1QL. Tel 0267 234248. Closing date for applications: 15th March, 1985.

ALBERT DOCK CO LTD LIVERPOOL PRESS/P.R. OFFICER

The Albert Dock is Liverpool's exciting new waterfront development encompassing restaurants, shops, offices, restaurants, museums, art galleries and a Marina.

We require a person with imagination, drive, and administrative skills, to build a working relationship with the media and to promote national and international awareness of this progressive new development.

Salary commensurate with experience. Plus fringe of benefits. Starting date as soon as possible.

For further details, please apply in writing not later than 20th February, to: Robin Hemmatt, Albert Dock Company, Albert Dock Village, Liverpool L3 4AA.

THE ALBANY EMPIRE HOUSE MANAGER

Wanted for this very responsible position at London's busiest Arts and Entertainment venue. The right applicant will have previous relevant experience, lots of energy, ability to be calm under pressure, and work unsocial hours.

Salary £7,780-£8,581

For application form and job description write to: Sue Lewis, The Albany Empire, Limited, ALBANY EMPIRE, Douglas Way, SE8.

Closing date: 20th February. We are an equal opportunities employer.

MESSENGER NEWSPAPERS

are looking for an experienced

JOURNALIST

to be based at their Sale Office. Salary in line with experience, annual profit share, BUPA cover and excellent career prospects.

Write with full details to: The Group Editor, Messenger Newspapers, Victoria House, Wellington Street, Stockport, Cheshire.

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So if you're 20-25, educated, lively, talkative, ambitious then ring Rachelle, to discuss a career in Advertising Sales.

Starting salaries around £67,000 + Comm in Central London. Tel: 01-439 9634 CARRERAS LATHANE ASSOCIATES (REC CONS)

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1. APPEALS CO-ORDINATOR

who will be responsible for our appeals to Industry, Commerce and Trusts; and the oversight of twelve field staff whose aim is to raise support and finance for our work. Car will be provided.

2. COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

who will in different ways promote a fresh and exciting image of Church Army and encourage public interest in the wide evangelistic work of our Society.

Our organisation needs experienced energetic people who are not deterred by hard work; they will be disciplined and self-motivated; effectively able to work on their own initiative. With considerable experience in their respective fields. Competitive salaries will be offered. Both these posts are Headquarters based.

Applicants should telephone for application form: Mrs. June Hartley, Department of Public Relations and Appeals, CHURCH ARMY, Independent Road, Blackheath, London SE3 9LG. Tel: 01-318 1226.

Church Army

Christian action for a world in need

PUBLICITY EXECUTIVE

Macmillan London are seeking an effective and self-motivated Publicity Executive to work exclusively in promoting their fast-growing trade paperback list, PAPERMAC.

The successful candidate will have experience in promotion; be familiar with all aspects of the book review media, the organisation of author tours and the production of advertisements, leaflets and catalogues.

The position is based in London.

Please apply in writing with full c.v. to:

Shelagh Browne
Personnel Manager
Macmillan London Ltd
4 Little Essex Street
London WC2R 3LF

MACMILLAN LONDON

SUB-EDITOR

Interesting job for sub with layout experience. Must be fast and accurate, and able to cope with heavy workload.

Knowledge of Spanish mandatory.

Write with full CV to:

Pedro Serra
Director
Majorca Daily Bulletin
Calle San Fello 17
Palma de Mallorca
Balears, Spain

LEEDS PLAYHOUSE THEATRE SECRETARY

To be responsible to the Director and Administrator. The person appointed will have a strong interest in theatre and will become particularly involved in the artistic work of the Director, in addition to usual secretarial duties for other members of the staff.

Good accurate typing and shorthand to RSA III or equivalent. Applications with full CV by Sat 16 Feb. William Weston, Administrator, Leeds Playhouse, Calverley Street, Leeds LS2 3AJ.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICITY

In our field we are becoming one of the leading companies in the UK and as part of our growth programme a sales person is required to join our team.

Hopefully a graduate, with at least two languages. Good prospects for the right person.

Write in the first instance with full CV to David Meadling, P.M.C. Ltd., 25 Marlow Road, London W8.

BBC

TELEVISION DESIGNER

Belfast

£11,607 - £15,064
Plus allowance of £537 p.a.

To establish the visual style of a television programme by creative and practical design of scenery and be responsible for the administration, control and spending of the agreed budget. Formal qualification to diploma or degree level in a design or design related subject and previous experience in television, film or theatre essential together with normal colour vision. (Ref. 1060/G)

SPORTS PRODUCER RADIO WM

Birmingham

£9,348 - £12,660
Plus allowance of £916 p.a.

The departure of our present Sports Producer to Network Sport leaves open one of the best Sports jobs in Local Radio. If you feel you could fill it we'd like to hear from you. Firstly, you'd need considerable broadcasting or journalistic experience. Of course, we'd expect you to know your sport and we'll want you to undertake a considerable amount of broadcasting. The most important qualities, however, will be proven abilities to plan and organise, to control substantial budgets, to lead a skilful and enthusiastic team, both firmly and fairly, and to keep a finger on the pulse of sporting matters throughout the West Midlands. Journalistic experience of sport and news at sub-editor or reporter level, a good microphone voice, the ability to handle technical equipment and a current driving licence are essential. (Ref. 2062/G)

CLASSIFICATION AND INDEXING CO-ORDINATOR BBC DATA

Central London*

£9,604 - £11,674

To provide overall guidance on the daily selection and classification of material from the Daily press for four BBC News Information Units - ensuring a consistent intake policy and a comprehensive and easily accessed collection of cuttings. Training of News Information staff is also involved. Library qualifications and professional indexing experience, or newspaper/press cuttings library experience are essential together with wide knowledge of news and current affairs and experience of training and managing staff. *Scheduled to move to West London early 1986. (Ref. 2066/G)

Salaries currently under review. Relocation expenses considered for permanent posts. Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. and enclose s.a.e.): BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 5799.

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Holiday Which?

Researcher/Writer Permanent post & 1 Year Assignment

Holiday Which? magazine is published by Consumers' Association and does for holidaymakers what Which? does for shoppers: it helps people make choices by giving carefully researched facts, balanced judgements and impartial advice - on subjects ranging from beach pollution to baggage handling, from Bognor to Benidorm.

We are looking for people who can see reports through from start to finish - deciding what questions matter, devising research to answer them, carrying out or overseeing that research, and finally sifting and organising the results to form a clear, helpful, readable and accurate report for publication.

To maintain our exacting standards while meeting tight deadlines and budgets, you must be willing to spare no effort. You'll need to be clever, clear-thinking, imaginative, disciplined and adaptable: you must be comfortable with figures and with at least one major foreign language; you must have an honours degree, a clean driving licence, wide experience of travel and some experience of working in a job which demonstrates your abilities.

Salary in the region of £9,700. For the permanent post benefits include 28 days annual holiday, LV's, pension & free life assurance scheme, interest free season ticket loan.

If you think you have the qualities to do this job, we'd like you to prove it by doing a written test. For a fuller job specification, application form and test please write to the Personnel Manager, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6DS.

Which?

PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSISTANT

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy - the professional organisation, educational body and trade union for the UK's 22,000 chartered physiotherapists - needs a second public relations assistant to join a small professional team.

He/she will have specific responsibilities for organising meetings, training days and other functions; researching and preparing reports and other written material; and dealing with requests from the public, other organisations and members.

A flexible approach, and the ability to work under pressure, sound experience in a PR environment, and proven organisational and writing skills, are essential. Experience in media and parliamentary liaison, and/or print and design would be an asset.

As secretarial support is limited, basic typing skills are also needed. Some evening and weekend work is necessary.

Salary, including London Weighting allowance, will be on a scale from £7,000 to £8,821, with annual increments on 1 April. Starting salary is unlikely to exceed £7,500.

Please apply in confidence by 25 February, with a detailed c.v. and the names of two referees, to: Victoria Cichy, Public Relations Officer, Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, 14 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4ED. For informal discussions please telephone her on 01-242 1941.

CLIENT LIAISON EXECUTIVE

required for city-based PR service organisation.

Applicants should be intelligent, articulate and able to work under pressure. Good basic salary plus company profit sharing scheme.

Please send c.v. to:

Moir Mitchell,
PNA SERVICES LTD.,
13-19 Curtain Road, London EC2A 3LT.

SUNSHINE HOLIDAYS WITH A BICYCLE

Voulez-vous être notre collaborateur? Incependant 45 mois, de Mai à Octobre en France? Vous devez être le représentant de notre organisme et de nos clients auprès de hôteliers français qui travaillent avec nous. Nous payons £80 p.s. plus "tournée" d'accompagnement. Vous devrez être capable d'entretenir et de réparer les vélos, parler couramment le Français, posséder un permis de conduire, et NE PAS FUMER. Dites-nous en Français ce qui vous motive et vous incite à répondre à notre annonce a

"REPRESENTATIVES": Sue Madron & Holidays
11 Norman Road, MANCHESTER M14 5LF

PART-QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

For UNICORN KANCHANA RECORDS - small classical record Company. Three days per week at company's premises. Close liaison with Director on overall financial position and progress.

All aspects of day-to-day book-keeping including stock control VAT returns, informal working conditions. Salary according to experience but region £5,000-£5,000. Please write: Unicorn, 12 Hillgate Place, London W8 7SJ giving full details of experience.

Exporting to more than 70 countries worldwide, International Press Distributors has an annual turnover of £20 million and is the leading international distributor of British newspapers and magazines. Based in Plaistow London, with 55 office staff and a packing operation involving 40 men, IPD is looking for ambitious, self-motivated professionals to fill two positions:

Account Executive - London

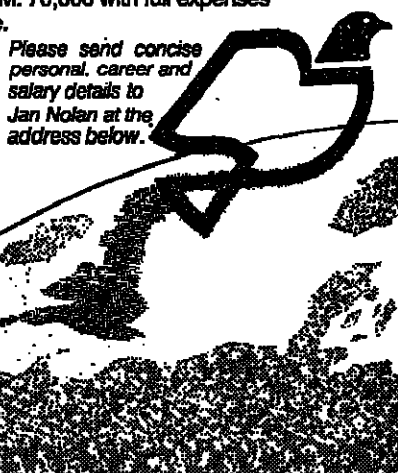
In order to boost its marketing efforts IPD has decided to appoint two Account Executives. One of these positions has recently been filled. Reporting to the Marketing Director, the Account Executives will liaise with the UK publishers and overseas distributors, assess profitability by title and distributor, collate and present performance data and handle promotional projects. Familiarity with UK publishers would be useful as would an awareness of press markets worldwide. Age late 20's. Salary Circa £14,000 plus car.

Area Sales Manager - Cologne Based

This Area Sales Manager, reporting to the Export Director, will have the responsibility of overseeing the distribution of IPD export of newspapers and magazines to Germany, Holland, Austria and Switzerland and for the expansion of IPD's exports to those countries. The work will involve a considerable amount of travel and the ability to communicate at both sales outlet and senior management levels is essential. Fluency in both English and German is necessary. Age early to mid-thirties. Salary: Circa D.M. 70,000 with full expenses package.

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134 Upper Road, Plaistow,
London E13 0EY



Please send concise personal, career and salary details to Jan Nolan at the address below.

BRIGHTON POLYTECHNIC

SOUTHTEK

CONSORTIUM

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Sometimes Bible stories don't square with the facts. Triumph of the Innocents by Holman Hunt which depicts the story of the flight into Egypt

As the General Synod meets, an Oxford theologian reflects on the confusion of religious truth with fact

When the word of God is not always Gospel



Terry Coleman

ED SANDERS was born in 1937 in Grand Prairie, Texas, near Dallas and right in the Bible Belt, the son of a former share-cropper of the sort the blacks called poor white trash. The Bible came early to the young Sanders's hand, he went through theological college, and by last year had become Dean Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture in the University of Oxford, England.

He has now written a book called *Jesus and Judaism*, which sets the historical Jesus in the Roman-occupied Palestine of his time. He says he is an historian, not an apologist, and he is, incidentally, scornful of huge tomes of Teutonic New Testament scholarship which are one third German, one third Greek, one third Latin, and one third Hebrew quotation. He has himself written a book shining with sceptical intelligence, and he does not, as it happens, portray Jesus as exactly a decent English gentleman.

I first met Professor Sanders at a party in the Jerusalem Chamber in Westminster Abbey, a grand room where Henry IV died in 1409, murmuring, when he was told the name of the place, that it had long been prophesied that he would die in Jerusalem. The party was for the publisher's launch of the book, with clergymen and eminent scholars drinking red or white and eating little canapés with the assistance of paper napkins overprinted with the names of the book and its author. Commercialism runs discreetly riot, the publishers in the temple. I later went to see Professor Sanders at his room in Oxford, a city where, he is glad to say, no heretic has been burned for some years.

It was, when I asked about his early life that he told me about his father, the poor white share-cropper who had come from Mississippi to Texas to better himself, and had set up as a dry cleaner, though never a very successful one. On his mother's side, the family was half Dutch, and half English, from Somerset. On his father's side there was some Cherokee and probably some black blood. Grand Prairie had been a small town of 1,500 or so, which grew to 15,000 in the war when a factory was set up there to build F4 Mustang fighters. He had seen that as a boy. His first name was Ed, which was not short for anything.

Was he by chance any

relation to another Ed Sanders, also a theologian, who appears next to him in one directory of authors and who holds that Ra the Egyptian Sun God is Hip to All? "I didn't write it," he said.

His family were Methodists, which in America is a mainstream, middle-class church, not a sect. His father said grace at meals. As a boy he got to reading the Bible just before his mother's Shakespeare.

Could he remember the first time he asked himself, of a passage in the Bible, "What does that mean?" He said that as a young teenager he had been reading about Jesus's prayer in the garden of Gethsemane. The gospels said he went off by himself, but then quoted what he said, "So naturally I asked how did they know, and the answer that I gave myself was that they'd made up something appropriate for him to say on the occasion. The alternative was that he had later whispered it to them, that he had said, 'Guess what I've just said in my prayer. Let the cup pass from me, but they will be done.' But it seemed more likely that it was made up afterwards."

By people telling themselves what they would like to have heard, "That's right." So he had been very sceptical very early. He said he had started out sceptical. When he came to read the Greek historians he found they made up speeches appropriate to the occasion and character all the time, and it was not considered lying.

So what you had was the truth of the situation, but as seen by others? That's right. That's frequently what we've got in the gospels.

I said it had struck me, reading his book, how very few facts there were left for a Christian to hold on to. In the book there were two lists, one of eleven "almost indisputable" facts and another of 14 things about Jesus which were classified as virtually certain, highly probable, possible, and conceivable. In neither of these lists was the resurrection mentioned as any kind of fact. What happened then to the whole concept of Christianity?

"The resurrection is for the origins of the Church a necessary presupposition. For the life of the historical Jesus, of which there are no facts, it is a fact about his earthly life."

But it was an essential tenet of Christian belief. It certainly is. But this book is not a list of essential tenets of that belief. By the way — so that I can say things which will infuriate all British Christians — the resurrection experience and appearances constitute a problem, because we've got four versions, of which three are mutually contradictory.

And but for the Resurre-

tion, he would not have been able to write this book or hold his Chair at Oxford. He agreed that he would not.

Well, in Professor Sanders's lists there was no mention either of Jesus being son of God. And I'd looked it up for myself in Luke, and Jesus seemed to spend the whole of that gospel equivocating about it. "That Jesus is the Son of God," quote unique, is a fundamental tenet of the Christian faith. But I'm not writing about the fundamental tenets of the Christian faith.

No, but he was writing about Jesus, who was the founder of that faith. "Oh, he is indeed. Now, did he think that he was the Son of God? What I propose is that we don't know by what title he called himself. There is no firm evidence that Jesus ever called himself the Son of God, and what we argue is that we can forget the titles (Son of God, Son of Man, Messiah). We'll never sort them out. What we do know is that he considered himself God's main spokesman. The prophet. He had a very exalted opinion of his own message. The technical matter of title is difficult."

There was another matter I wanted to raise, which was nothing to do with his argument but was to do with Jesus. "Jesus and Christianity are fair," he said.

Very well. There was no mention in his book of the Resurrection. What had happened about that? The Resurrection is like the Resurrection. You see, we have two (different) Nativity stories. In Matthew, one in Luke, so, one has to realise that someone is making something up.

The whole thing? No room at the inn...

"Wonderful story," he said.

Wonderful, said I, full of admiration for that splendid creative writer known as Luke.

"But did they actually take place?" said Professor Sanders. "Who knows?"

I said it seemed to me that so much of the old Christian story had been lost — Resurrection, Son of God, Nativity.

"Well," he said, referring only to the Nativity, "Jesus got born some way or other."

But, I protested, consider the jump from that to the eloquent story of Luke. "That's right. But as to Christian faith being destroyed, let me say this. Christian faith does not depend on explicit historical statements about Jesus, except that he was a real man, that he lived, that he was crucified. I know the creed also has the virgin birth in it. But I think it depends on, 'He was a real man; He was crucified.' The other assertions about him aren't historical, that for example he was pre-existent, that the historical man Jesus was the reincarnation of a pre-existent spiritual being, that he was the Son of God. These things have to do with God, and what God was doing.



Ed Sanders: from the Bible belt, but with a modern appreciation of the scriptures. Picture by Martin Argles

Christians believe that, in Christ, God revealed himself to the world. That requires that Jesus lived, but it doesn't tell us what sort of fellow he must have been. And what sort of fellow he was in an historical question. But that God in Him revealed himself is a theological assertion, and people who have found God by reading the gospels about Jesus should not be convinced that it isn't so because I may have proposed a history of Jesus that's not theology. Christians will carry on being Christians.

I didn't doubt that Christianity would survive anything, but I still had a feeling of people who were put out. "I don't doubt, because what has happened is that in the modern world people have identified truth and factuality. If the gospels are true, then they must be matter of fact. The ancients thought something could be true and not be matter of fact. You can see this in the Gospel of John, where the author says, in effect, 'I will now reveal to you things that the disciples of Jesus in their lifetime could not understand.' Ah, hah. He sought to reveal the truth: it might not consist of a factual narration. Now in the post-Calvinist world, and in the world of newspapers and matter of fact reporting, or what is believed to be matter of fact reporting, and often is not..."

Almost never, I said. "Right," he said, and went on to say that if people thought the gospels were straightforward, unbiased

narrations, they were wrong. Early Christians, on the other hand, had known they were reading something intended to convey not literal but spiritual truth.

Behold, I show you an allegory. "That's right. It is a modern notion, and of course, I think it's a mistaken one, that the truth of Christianity depends on the historical accuracy of the evangelists. You couldn't find a theologian who would say that Christianity and the Bible's facticity had to correspond to each other, one to one."

And it was the Calvinists, I suggested, who had printed a Bible not only in the vernacular but also with detailed explanatory footnotes and pictures of horses and whales and goats and battles, and maps of the Promised Land? Yes, said Professor Sanders. It looked circumstantial. And the way the gospels were written encouraged such a belief, with Jesus said to have been born in the days of Herod, when Quirinius was governor of Syria, and so on. The only trouble was that Herod was dead before Quirinius was ever governor. "It looks like you're reading straight-forward history, but all you're reading is (what's written) by a man sitting in a library without access to archives, with no standard dating for history, with rumours, and stories that are told him, and he writes it up there as best he can — you know, He doesn't have microchips."

Yes, and what with the synoptic gospels being writ-

ten anything up to 30 years after the event, what could a man remember? "One may remember something better than it actually happened. One of my former professors said, and his name was John Knox (laughter), he said that if you had to choose between telling one single story about your father that would tell what he was really like, and to describe something that he actually did or said, you couldn't combine the two precisely. That is, in order to tell the story that reveals the character of your father, you would have had to dress something up, because one story wouldn't reveal it."

I was nodding and agreeing. "You know," said Professor Sanders, "you will have to dress this discussion up so that it becomes revelatory. (Laughter) It's harder to combine facticity and truth than we realise."

Professor Sanders, having written that, was probably that nobody knew what was really going on on the night of Jesus's trial. I took a modern example and suggested that, though there had been hundreds of eyewitness accounts, there was still no coherent account of the sinking of the Titanic, which was probably because nothing coherent had happened. At which Professor Sanders, no doubt using hyperbole the better to state a truth, said that he thought we might be on firmer ground with Jesus than with the interior events of the Titanic that night.

Now, he had written that he was not historically impossible — though he did not himself believe this — that Jesus was weird. How was that? He said there was one specific text (Mark 3:21) which had Jesus "beside himself." (He looked up the original Greek and it said, literally, "standing outside"). Two modern translations, NEB and Jerusalem, both say "out of his mind." He said this could mean that Jesus was a visionary, or an epileptic, or it could simply mean that Jesus was weird. He was what any modern man might call someone who today urged his followers to sell all their possessions and await the coming of the end. But it was his view that Jesus was a reasonable first century visionary, and, anyway, wouldn't worry that he should say it was possible that Jesus was weird. He was, he said, being an open-handed historian.

But I said, there was Jesus with, as it were, his poster saying "The End of the World is Nigh" (laughter), but for Jesus the trouble must have been that it wasn't high enough. Mustn't that have been a crushing blow to him? His Kingdom didn't come, and was that perhaps why on the cross he said, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

He said that had been the view of Albert Schweitzer (who was theologian as well as musician, doctor, and missionary). For himself, he had to say we didn't know. Jesus was anyway quoting Psalm 22, which was a reasonable thing for a dying man to

quote. "See, the whole thrust of the book is to separate what we can know from what's possible but we can't prove. And what Jesus had in his mind on the cross we can't prove."

As to Jesus and what happened after him, I proposed that one should consider the theory of Chance — that Jesus intended one thing, that the Romans killed him for another, and that the development of the Christian church had nothing much to do with either.

"If you put it to a vote among New Testament scholars," said Professor Sanders, "it might win... Lots of stories have been written about the disciples manufacturing all this as fiction and passing it off and people who write those books get rich you know, and retire to the Channel Islands, because they propose that actually Christianity is based on a colossal hoax."

But he was satisfied that he had made out a case to the contrary, that it had not all been a series of mistakes or a hoax, and that he had demonstrated a thread of continuity. Christ had proclaimed the Kingdom; the Kingdom had him in it as well as his followers; the Romans had killed him because they thought he was stirring up the masses; and the disciples, after his death and resurrection, continued to expect that the Kingdom would come. That seemed to him to run straight along.

Professor Sanders insists that he is an historian and not an apologist, that he is dealing with Christianity as a phenomenon of world history, and that he is not writing for confessing Christians. He calls himself a secularised Protestant. But I wanted to know more about his own beliefs.

Was he a Christian? Yes. Could he conscientiously say the Nicene creed? "Given a chance to define all the terms, of course."

Had he any expectation of eternal life? He doubted it. He said this was heretical of him, but he was orthodox rather than orthodox, more concerned with correct acts than correct doctrines. "What I don't know is this: why do Christians care what opinions I have about such things as eternal life, when nothing depends on my opinion at all? There either is or there is not eternal life, and we shall all find out."

But never mind whether his opinion was thought to be right or not. What was his opinion? "I don't know I'm secularised, you see. Well, when he was in trouble or distressed, did he say? He said he did, certainly. But this might be an impulse based on childhood practice rather than on any belief that there was a God who could really help him if he just would. Nor did one have to believe that God was himself listening. There was a general need to mediate. Then he said: 'I lost my would-be second wife before we married. She died, and I used to have long conversations with her after her death. Did I consciously think that as an individual spirit she was hovering around listen-

ing? No. I don't take that view. I talked to her anyway. You see, it is not part of my faith that individuals when dead continue to have discrete, separate existence, and they can hear us. Nothing about Christianity would compel me to believe that sort of thing. But I behaved as if that were true."

Then I asked him about a few remarks he had made at the reception in the Jerusalem Chamber. He had said English religion was something special. What had he meant by that? He said he had been contrasting English beliefs with the Lutheran doctrine of justification by faith, which allowed a man to do wrong things and still be considered just, because of his faith in Christ. The Lutheran church had always had a hard time taking account of good works.

He said that after his earlier works (on Paul and Judaism) the English were delighted that his Paul was more sacramental, more mystical, and less of a jurist. So they liked it. Gave me this Chair, you see (laughter). Now I turn to Jesus. Well, the Germans have never much cared what the historical Jesus was like. What they need is a doctrine. They need justification by faith. And the personal character of the historical Jesus doesn't matter very much. But English Christianity has been used — and it's not just Anglicans — on the view of the incarnation. Now I'm not arguing about the doctrine at all. I'm just describing the guy. But my Jesus, nevertheless, is a little hard to square with the nice sort of fellow in whom God would become incarnate. Mine is, perhaps a little wild-eyed.

Yes? "One of the main goals, I'd say, pulling their legs, of British New Testament scholars, has been to produce a Jesus who was a decent chap. And since my Jesus isn't a nice English gentleman..."

Well, I said, it was a long time since anyone had been burned for heresy. He said that was right, and when he had said to those guys, the English scholars in the Jerusalem Chamber, that it might be the last time they ever spoke to him, he'd been kidding them, but it did get at something close to the heart of English Christendom, namely that Jesus should be a nice person.

I said that, since one created God in one's own image, one would rather like Jesus to be an English gentleman. "You said that."

There were getting to be pleasant layers of irony to the conversation. It was all very civil, but I don't know if it was a kind question of mine when I asked Professor Sanders if he hadn't perhaps created a Christ in his own image.

"I could never maintain," said Professor Sanders, "that I have written a book on Jesus that could have been written by the recording angel. But is it slanted towards my view of Christianity? No, it is not."

Jesus and Judaism, by E. P. Sanders, is published by the SCM Press, £15.

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All applicants should write and supply full c.v.'s and references where appropriate, stating which position is applied for, to: Tee Hesketh, Cameron Mackintosh Limited, Cellidh House, 46 Museum Street, London WC1A 1LY.



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We are an expanding City-based Recruitment Consultancy currently seeking a secretary who will initially take on various day-to-day secretarial functions including constructing curricula vitae, typing, speaking to clients, and other additional administrative duties. The ideal candidate will be self-motivated, have the ability to liaise with people at all levels, and be able to work on their own initiative. Age 26 years +. Excellent prospects for the right person.

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TO THE

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A very special individual who, in addition to possessing good secretarial skills (100/50), will have the disposition of a saint, the ability to remain calm under pressure and be blessed with the personality and knowhow to take charge of editorial administration. The job demands a high level of responsibility and boundless energy and initiative. Salary c £8000. Previous publishing experience an advantage.

Please apply with full CV (giving daytime telephone number) to Roy Johnstone, Editor, Choice Magazine, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, London WC2E 8HA.

ARCHITECTS' SECRETARY

Medium sized architects' firm in Bond Street requires an experienced Secretary with bookkeeping experience, capable of supervising other clerical staff, audio typing and general office administration. Good salary, etc. for the right person. Please telephone Mrs. E. McDonald or write to: M.A.P. Architects, 35-42 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9HB. Tel. 01-493 2214.

POLYTECHNIC OF CENTRAL LONDON

PERSONAL SECRETARY TO A PRO-RECTOR
The successful applicant should have good secretarial skills, fast accurate typing/shorthand, word processing experience, be capable of organising an office, and able to deal with staff students and visitors. Salary scale £5,855-£8,043 (incl. starting point dependent on age, qualifications and experience). For an application form and further details, please telephone 01-580 2020 ext. 212. Closing date 22 February 1985. PCL is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

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A vacancy exists for a highly qualified and experienced Secretary to act as personal secretary to the Director of the two large cancer research laboratories with a total staff of about 200 people. This varied and demanding post is at a higher Clinical grade (salary £1,800-£5,350 per annum with additional payments up to a maximum of £2,000 for recognised qualifications). Applications including a full curriculum vitae and the names of two professional referees should be sent to the Laboratory Administrator, Paternon Laboratories, Christie Hospital, Wilmslow Road, Manchester M20 9BX, from whom further information can be obtained (061-445 6128).

From you to us: Skills (100/60), Experience and style.
From us to you: £5 per hour with an additional £1 per hour for relevant word processing skills. Plus the knowledge that you will be working for one of the most successful consultancies in London.
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Our Chief Executive is looking for a first-class secretary. You will need excellent shorthand and typing skills as well as using your own initiative and enthusiasm to the fullest in this demanding and challenging position.

If you are interested in this position, based in SW10, please telephone the Personnel Department for an application form on 01-759 1984.



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Salary from £7,976 to £10,163 (inclusive of London Weighting)

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MIND has an interest in representing all mentally ill people and consequently seeks positively to encourage applicants equally regardless of race, sex, sexual orientation, age or disability.

Job shares welcome.

Job description and application form from The General Secretary, (FAD), MIND (RAMS), 22 Harley Street, London W1N 2ED.

Previous applicants should re-apply if they still wish to be considered.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications Thursday February 28th 1985.

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES FILM & VIDEO COUNCIL

The Director needs a

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

to join small staff in busy Central London office. Shorthand typing essential, (accurate, move important time speed) and word-processing skills an advantage. Graduate with office experience preferred. Salary £7,600.

For further details and application form contact: Elizabeth Oliver, BUFCV, 55 Greek Street, London W1V 5LR. 01-734 3687. Closing date 1st March, 1985.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

required for Dance College in S.E. London. Excellent typing required, plus an interest in the Arts. Would suit young graduate able to work with initiative, who hopes to make a career in this field. Salary according to age and experience. Write with CV to Marion North, Director, Laban Centre for Movement and Dance at Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, London SE14 6NW.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Hutchinson Children's Books and Andersen Press are looking for a lively, enthusiastic editorial secretary to work on both lists. Excellent shorthand typing essential. This is a junior position but there will be the opportunity to learn about children's publishing. Salary according to experience.

Please write with c.v. to: Caroline Roberts, HUTCHINSON CHILDREN'S BOOKS, 17-21 Conway Street, London W1P 6JD.

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required for a new community scheme working with disabled people. Applicants must be a competent editor or shorthand typist. Salary £5,583. Application form contact COMMUNITY AID PROGRAMME, 48 Old Street, London EC1. Tel 01-491 87018. Closing date 15th February 1985.

GLC

Working for London

Personal Secretary to Opposition Chief Whip

To provide full executive secretarial support to the Chief Whip of the Conservative Opposition of the GLC and also serve as PA to his Deputy and three Assistant Whips. In addition to the broad range of secretarial duties there is involvement in dealing with constituency matters and grievances from the public and extensive liaison at Member and Senior Officer level within the Council.

Applicants should have a high standard of shorthand and typing, with effective communication and organisation skills and proven ability to work on own initiative under pressure.

Salary: £9,255-£11,325 inclusive. Ref: 5317.

PA/Secretary Minority Party Secretariat

This post offers exceptional scope and a wide variety of involvement for an experienced secretary with first rate organisational ability.

In addition to providing a full secretarial service, duties include acting as PA to the Opposition Spokesman on Policy and Performance Review, monitoring the Committee's work and that of the Groups Sub-Committee; and dealing with Members' constituency matters.

A high standard of shorthand and typing is required, together with excellent communication skills, initiative and the ability to assess priorities and work under pressure.

Salary: £9,255-£11,325 inclusive. Ref: 5316.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 1st March 1985, write to: GLC Director-General's Department, Room 303, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1527.

WEST LAMBETH HEALTH AUTHORITY

ST THOMAS' HOSPITAL

LONDON SE1 7EH

SECRETARY to the DEPARTMENT OF VIROLOGY

Salary Scale: £5,967-£8,779 inclusive of London Weighting

This is a senior post and would involve supervision of secretarial and clerical staff within the Department.

The Department is actively involved in both academic and patient service responsibilities. Research into many aspects of virus diseases is carried out, and shortly it is hoped to start a screening programme for AIDS. You would work closely with the Head of Department and duties would include organisation of teaching (undergraduate and post-graduate) and involvement with outside organisations. The Department hopes to commence a computerisation programme in the Spring.

We need someone who is willing to accept responsibility (acting in absence of the Head of Department), working and liaising with staff at all levels; and a sense of humour. FAST ACCURATE SHORTHAND AND TYPING SKILLS ARE ESSENTIAL.

If you are interested, please send a full Curriculum Vitae to the Personnel Department, St Thomas' Hospital, London SE1 7EH, marking clearly the reference PG-SSE 1.

Closing date for receipt of Curriculum Vitae: 20 February 1985.

Secretary/Assistant to the Arts Publicity Officer

Busy Officer working on publicity for art exhibitions (London and Regional) requires experienced Secretary / Assistant. Good telephone manner, commonsense, efficient shorthand / typing and ability to work under pressure essential. Duties would include arranging and attending press views and receptions for art exhibitions at the Hayward and Serpentine Galleries. A non-smoker would be preferred.

Salary scale £5,882-£7,293 per annum.

For an application form and job description contact the Personnel Section, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel: 01-629 9485 Ext. 266. Closing date for receipt of applications Friday, 22nd February 1985.

— An Equal Opportunity Employer —

Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

SECRETARY/PA

For our non-fiction editor and one desk editor with good shorthand and accurate typing. There will also be scope for some editorial work and reading as and when time allows. Good salary, 5 weeks holiday, plus profit sharing scheme.

Please write with full c.v. to J. Williams, Pan Books, Cavaye Place, Fulham Road, London SW10 9PG.



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£7,770 pa

The ICMA is the most professional organisation for management accountants, most of whom work in industry and commerce. We require competent secretaries of graduate/A level calibre to provide secretarial and administrative support to two managers, one concerned with the advisory service for training and career development, the other in research and publishing.

In addition to good secretarial skills, applicants should possess initiative and be ready to undertake a range of varied and responsible duties. Both positions offer opportunities for development. Excellent working conditions and benefits. Age 24+ Non-smokers preferred.

Please apply to the Personnel Officer, ICMA, 63 Portland Place, London W1N 4AB, Tel 01-637 2311.

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Required to assist in the administration of medical examinations and to share other general duties.

Applicants are expected to have an educational background up to degree level, and/or relevant work experience. The work demands a conscientious and methodical approach to paperwork, coupled with the ability to deal personally with examiners and candidates, and work as part of a busy team. Typing/Keyboard skills essential. Microcomputer experience preferable.

Salary range £6800-£7700 fully inclusive.

Apply in writing with curriculum vitae to Personnel Officer, Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN, quoting reference 585.

PUBLISHING ASSISTANT. £9,000

A non-sec role with full involvement assisting the computer software manager of prestigious high tech co in E1. The ability to follow through all publication processes. Age 25+, initiative and confidence.

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Assist the Planning Dir of top 10 agency in W2. A broad knowledge of advertising is essential as you will attend meetings and functions. Excellent sec skills, age 24+, individuality and polish.

Contact Janette Pethroy on 01-637 1541 (rec cons)

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GLC

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These posts are based within the busy political environment of the Majority Party Secretariat, where the work is both stimulating and challenging and demands a high level of ability, commitment, enthusiasm and integrity.

PA to Chair and Vice Chair of the Police Committee

Providing secretarial services to the Committee's Chair and Vice Chair in close liaison with their Policy PA and, in addition, assisting with support to the Ethnic Minorities Committee.

Some secretarial/PA experience at a senior level, proven organisational and drafting skills and fast, accurate typing, with good shorthand/audio are all essential.

Salary: £9,255-£11,325 inclusive. Ref: 5227.

Secretary to Backbench Members

To join an existing team to provide secretarial support to Backbench Labour Members. As well as providing an efficient secretarial service to individual Members, this post involves assisting with general aspects of the day-to-day running of the office.

Applicants must have secretarial experience with fast, accurate typing, good shorthand or audio skills and the willingness to use new technology.

Salary: £6,927-£9,255 inclusive. Ref: 5228.

Secretarial Assistants (three posts)

To provide general secretarial/clerical support and deputising for PAs to Committee Chairs as necessary. These posts provide an ideal opportunity for 'junior' secretaries to gain experience at a higher level.

Applicants need to be accurate typists, with good shorthand or audio skills and be capable and willing of learning to use a word processor.

Salary: £6,927-£9,255 inclusive. Ref: 5229.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 22nd February 1985, please write to: GLC Director-General's Department, Room 303, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1527.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

POPULATION CONCERN



SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR

An experienced and highly skilled secretary with proven administrative abilities is required to assist the Campaign Director of Population Concern, a national charity raising funds for the Third World. Applicants should have at least two years previous experience of secretarial/administrative work and be able to work in a flexible and responsible way as part of a small team. Previous experience in the charitable field would be an advantage. Population Concern is the fund raising division of the Family Planning Association, which is an equal opportunity employer and this vacancy is open to male and female candidates regardless of national/ethnic origin and marital status.

Salary Scale: £7,300 - £8,300 per annum.

Applications with full CV to the Personnel Officer, The Family Planning Association, 27-35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7JL.

Closing date for applications: Friday, 1st March, 1985.

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one of Britain's biggest business microcomputer magazines needs a secretary to help run its big, bustling office in London. It's a varied job that calls for more than just traditional secretarial skills. You'll be supporting the journalistic team that's responsible for producing Europe's leading monthly for users of IBM and IBM-compatible Personal Computers. In addition, you'll be working directly for the Publisher of the magazine. Naturally, you'll be provided with an IBM Personal Computer to help you with your work. And you'll enjoy the benefits of working for a major UK publishing company. Write, with full c.v. to Rob Beattie, Editor, PC User, 67 Clerkenwell Road, London EC2R 5BH.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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An Assistant Executive Officer is required in the Central Administrative Offices of the University to assist with the administration of undergraduate examinations and with committee work. Duties will include preparing and checking of records, typing correspondence and dealing with a wide range of queries. Excellent career prospects.

Accurate shorthand typing is essential and previous office experience would be an advantage. Some knowledge of word processing is desirable but not essential. Candidates should have at least 2 A Levels and O or C Level English.

Commencing salary will be £6,617 p.a. rising on an incremental scale to the current maximum of £7,892. Four weeks holiday a year plus extra days at Christmas and Easter. Season ticket loan.

For application form please contact the Personnel Officer, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, LONDON WC2E 7HU, or telephone 01-636 8000, extension 3247.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 25 February, 1985.

PUBLICATION ASSISTANT OFFSHORE RESEARCH CONSULTANTS

Help us to produce a bi-monthly newsletter about Offshore Research. We need a Publication Assistant with a good standard of literacy and proficiency as an A.E.S.W.P. operator to assist with all phases of publication from first draft to printers copy, maintaining a mailing list. We are looking for a suitably experienced person seeking full involvement in a small team. Salary and other conditions by arrangement. Please apply with full CV and requirements to Hollibone Hibbert & Associates Ltd, 28/30 Little Russell Street, London W61A 2HN.

NEWS SECRETARY

The Architects' Journal needs a News Secretary for its busy team of News Editors.

Organising ability plus good typing and shorthand are essential: enthusiasm, initiative and tact invaluable; an interest in the environment important.

Holidays: 5 weeks plus per year. Friendly informal offices near St James's Park Underground.

Please send CV with details of present salary and day telephone number: The Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BY.

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ASSISTANT MANAGER

required with strong administrative skills (100/50) to assist Managing Director of new publishing company. This is an exciting opportunity for an ambitious all-rounder, preferably with some previous publishing experience. Salary negotiable. Please write with full CV to: The Managing Director, Royal Academy of Dancing, 45 Victoria Crescent, London SW15 3LT.

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PA/Secretary

Graduate with first class honours in English (100/50) to assist Managing Director of new publishing company. This is an exciting opportunity for an ambitious all-rounder, preferably with some previous publishing experience. Salary negotiable. Please write with full CV to: The Managing Director, Ashford Press Publishing, 100, Victoria Road, London SW15 3LT.

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Lynne McTaggart
Editor
WHICH COMPUTER?
67 Clerkenwell Road,
London EC1
01-430 1200

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*Source: 1984 Business Media Research Committee

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Enthusiastic and well organised editor to become immediately involved in the publishing of business workbooks and directories, from receipt of typescript to finished product, including liaison with authors, designers and printers. Previous editorial experience, preferably gained in business publishing, is essential. Knowledge of Middle East and word processing experience a definite advantage. The successful candidate will be educated to at least 'A' level standard though preference will be given to graduates. Salary not less than £8,000 p.a.

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Efficient, hard working secretary to assist in the smooth running of this busy but friendly department. Position will involve full range of secretarial and administrative duties including the extensive use of a word processor and some computer typing. Preference will be given to candidates educated to 'A' level standard who have previous work experience, a knowledge of French and an interest in the Middle East. Salary £7,000 p.a. If you are looking for job satisfaction and the opportunity to become completely involved, please apply in writing with full c.v. to: Mary Morgan, Personnel Officer, The MEED Group, MEED House, 21 John Street, London WC1N 2BP.

(No Agencies please)

FINANCIAL JOURNALIST

The Investors Chronicle has a vacancy for a financial journalist. He or she will be expected to cover a wide variety of financial and investment topics, and write clearly and imaginatively. The successful applicant will have a good degree and some experience of the City.

If you are interested in applying for this position, please write with full c.v. to:

Jennifer Leaver
Personnel Manager
Financial Times
Business Information
Graystone Place
Fetter Lane
LONDON EC4A 1ND

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Salary: Misc. 6:

£5,769 - £6,081 p.a.

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Head of Personnel and Management Services,
Town Hall, Darlington
Tel: (0325) 470651, ext 315
Closing date: 22nd February, 1985.

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Salary £7,829

Due to the expansion of the Marketing Department, our Direct Mail Manager now requires a new Assistant. The position will involve budgetary and schedule control and regular liaison with external production suppliers, mailing houses and a computer bureau. Also close contact with internal departments. Experience of production work is preferable although we will consider applicants with alternative relevant admin skills. You should be well educated and be able to work with minimum supervision to tight schedules and must be able to type. Please write to: Chris Gittine, Personnel Department, Help the Aged, St James's Walk, London EC1R 0BP. Re-advertisement - previous applicants need not re-apply.

Help the Aged

DEPUTY HEAD OF SOUND

Applications are invited for the position of Deputy Head of Sound at the Barbican Theatre. The successful applicant will have a theatre background and be experienced in music, sound, tape preparation and equipment maintenance. Applications with c.v. to: John A. Leonard, Head of Sound, Royal Shakespeare Company, Barbican Theatre, London EC2Y 5BQ.

County Dance Development Officer

£10,455-£11,112

To be concerned with the development of dance within Kent through the Youth and Community Service and increase participation by forming self-financing, self-programming groups under the control of local divisions. To also have responsibility for the staffing and co-ordination of these groups with particular concern for the training of adult staff. The person appointed will be based in or near Maidstone and be required to travel on a regular basis to all parts of the County (appropriate travel expenses will be paid). This new post will initially be for a temporary three year period. The County Dance Project is a new initiative funded jointly by the Kent County Council the Sports Council and South-East Arts.

Job description and application form returnable within 14 days of this advertisement from the County Education Officer (FE), Education Department, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent. Please enclose a cv. This is a re-advertisement and previous applicants who still wish to be considered are asked to confirm this in writing.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

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Have you the talent and commitment essential for leading our Audio/Visual Resources Unit? We need a creative person, with proven management experience - photography and audio/visual skills a good plus. Salary £9,744 rising to £11,502 pa. For further details and an application form send cv to Personnel Department, Oxford, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford. Closing date for completed application forms is 1st March, 1985. Oxfam is an equal opportunity employer.

OXFAM

EDINBURGH

Invites applications for the post of

ARTISTIC DIRECTOR

Please write enclosing full c.v. by 11 March to:

Angela Wapson, Chairman,
Traverse Theatre, 112 West Bow,
Grassmarket, Edinburgh, EH1 2PD.
Telephone: 031-225 1974.

COMMISSIONING EDITOR/PUBLICATIONS WORKER

To join the Publications Department, she/he will be responsible for commissioning CND's books, pamphlets and leaflets and promoting them to a variety of markets. She/he will also run the CND Bookclub and will assist with the CND Shop. The successful candidate will be resourceful, well organised and able to remain calm under pressure. Publications experience is essential. Salary £7,832 (incl London weighting). Pay parity in operation. For a job description and application form please send a stamped addressed envelope or phone Clare Kinnersley, CND, 11 Goodwin Street, London N4, Tel: 01-263 9877. Closing date: 1st March, 1985. CND welcomes applications, which will be considered on merit, irrespective of race, marital status or sex.

JACKSONS LANE COMMUNITY CENTRE

requires a

BUILDING CO-ORDINATOR

to manage the day-to-day running of the building and to facilitate a wide range of educational/recreational activities for people of all ages. Supervisory experience and ability to deal with people essential. Financial skills desirable. Salary £9,000 (under review). For details, send large cv. to: Box A, Jacksons Lane Community Centre, Archway Road, London N6. Closing date March 8th.

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£6,000 + commission

An energetic and ambitious Advertisement Sales Representative is required for a fast-growing African weekly news magazine, based in London. Experience in media sales is necessary. Apply in person or in writing, a.s.a.p. to: Editor, CONCORD WEEKLY, 5/15 Corner Street, London WC1. Telephone: 01-833 3861/5.

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The professional Theatre Company which tours mainly County Durham and the North requires an

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SECRETARIAL

INFORMATION/TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORS' SECRETARY

A company who provides financial and marketing services to the UK's top companies requires a young temporary secretary to work for the Director who is responsible for the evaluation of office technology which will be used in the 80's and 90's. The ideal candidate will be involved in the design and evaluation of computer systems to be installed. The assignment would suit a graduate with up to 6 months experience as a Secretary with two to three years experience who would like to be involved in the world of the micro-chip.

The company is extensively using the IBM PC and a minimum of six months experience is essential. The hourly rate yields an annual salary of circa £8,000. For further details please contact Sheila Manning on 01-481 4764 or 481 4844.

Thomas Recruitment Consultants

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We are a PR, design and marketing consultancy looking for a bright, flexible young person with shorthand/typing and the ability to organise in a fast moving environment. Non smoker. 18. Please send your cv to: Amoret Whitaker, BLOY ELDRIDGE LIMITED, The Greenhouse, Newman Passage, London W1T or Tel 01-580 8651.

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Salary up to £8,967 inc.

Are you aged 30+, experienced, enjoy working on your own initiative, and looking for a busy, challenging post? If so, we would be very pleased to consider you for this post as Personal Assistant to the Director of Nursing Services. You must have excellent shorthand and audio skills and be able to deal with a variety of people both in person and on the telephone. Further inquiries from Kim Taylor, 1-5 Osbert Street, London SW16: 01-825 9611 Ext. 483. Closing date for completed application forms 25-2-85.

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The S.M.M.T. promotes the interests of the Motor industry in Britain as well as organising the world famous MOTOR SHOW.

The chief Accountant requires a cool

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Who enjoys administration. Shorthand would be useful but not essential. Age probably 25+. We offer a salary of c.£8,000 and lots of scope in a lively environment. C.V.s to: Jennie Woodbridge, Personnel Officer, The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Forth House, Halkin Street, SW1X 7DS or telephone 01-235 7000.

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Well educated

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For Education Department. Interesting and varied duties in busy department. 25 hours per week. Salary £4,044-£4,704 pa inclusive Staff costs.

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A Secretary with experience of Accounts work is required to provide support to the Heads of Department. Responsibilities include typing of all financial statements, correspondence and departmental reports (eventually putting them on to word processor), organising invoices and queries, and preparing and issuing bank reconciliations. You must have experience of presenting and typing financial statements, and accurate typing shorthand and preferably word processing. Much of the work is confidential and you must be able to handle it with discretion and have the ability to work under pressure. Further details and application forms available on request from Personnel Department, 127 Charing Cross Road, London WC2R. Tel: 01-437 4355. We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

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Shorthand, audio, accurate typing essential. Willing to learn word processing. Interesting varied work for Association of Children's Doctors. Small, friendly, busy office near Russell Square. Moving to Regents Park in Autumn. Non-smoker. Salary from £7,000 a year.

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CREATIVE & MEDIA

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Monday in

THE GUARDIAN

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

BBC-1

6.00 am Ceefax AM. 6.30 Breakfast Time. 9.00 Pages from Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Pages from Ceefax. 12.30 pm News after Noon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.00 Pobble Mill at One. 1.45 Postman Pat. 2.00 Ken Hom's Chinese Cookery. 2.25 See Hear! 2.50 Songs of Praise: Festival 25. Ceefax sub-titles. 3.25 Pages from Ceefax. 3.48 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 3.50 Play School. 4.10 SuperTed. 4.15 Jackanory. 4.30 Fonz and the Happy Days Gang. 4.55 John Craven's Newsround. 5.00 Blue Peter. Ceefax sub-titles. 5.25 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. 5.58 Weather.

6.00 NEWS.

6.30 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

6.55 THE SUPERSTARS. The UK Men's final of the multi-sport challenge marks the last appearance of the long-running Superstars series, dropped from the new look schedules; five Olympic athletes and one of the eight top sports competing at RAF Cosford and at Shropshire's Patshull Park.

7.40 SUBMARINE. Polaris Patrol. Statistics, both homely and horrific, dominate this last programme of the series, following HMS Repulse on through her secret, silent eight-week stint at the bottom of the ocean. Each crew member is allowed up to 40 words of weekly contact with the outside world, in the form of a familygram from home which he can't answer; each patrol sees the Repulse laden with 60 feature films, a mile of sausage, a thousand gallons of milk — and 16 missiles, each the equivalent of 48 Hiroshimas.

8.10 PANORAMA. What strategy should be adopted to reduce unemployment? Norman Tebbit, the Minister for Trade and Industry, makes his first live TV appearance since the Brighton bombing in the company of Roy Hattersley and David Steel, as they debate the second most important issue of the day.

9.00 NEWS: weather.

9.30 THE BRITISH RECORD INDUSTRY AWARDS. Noel Edmonds hosts the Beeb's first visit to the annual music business jamboree, coming live from London's Grosvenor House Hotel, with simultaneous stereo transmission on Radio 1. In between the presentations to Best British Group, Best Comedy Record, etc. there's entertainment from Tina Turner, Paul Young, Bronski Beat, Alison Moyet, Howard Jones and Nik Kershaw. It overruns, there may be a late start to...

11.00 BARRY NORMAN IN CHICAGO. Another showing for Barry's expedition to Gangster City, filled with details and eye-witness evidence from those who have sworn to recall the crime heydays of the Twenties and Thirties.

11.45 Weather: close.

Wales: 5.25 pm. Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 5.58-6.00 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Scotland: 7.40-8.10 pm SuperTed.

BBC-2

6.30 am Open University. 9.00 Pages from Ceefax. 9.15 Daytime on Two: Job Bank. 9.30 Going to Work. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 Music Time. 10.30 Twentieth Century History. 11.00 21st Century (Ceefax sub-titles). 11.25 Le Maree. 11.50 See (Ceefax sub-titles). 12.30 Studies: 12.30 pm Games; 12.40 Plants in Action; 1.15 Rockschool; 1.30 Scotland this Century; 2.00 Words and Pictures; 2.15 The History Trail; 2.40 The Music Arcade. 3.00 Pages from Ceefax.

5.25 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

5.30 THE SHOW ME SHOW. John Craven and Maggie Philbin spring more surprises, both natural and man-made, in the repeated science-as-fun show.

6.00 DARK PASSAGE. Lauren Bacall is the latest of the Hollywood Ladies, making Hollywood magic with husband Humphrey Bogart in this atmospheric thriller, made in 1947, which has him as escaped convict out to prove his innocence, Bacall as the girl who helps.

7.45 VEGETARIAN KITCHEN. Last programme of the re-run series offers entertaining ideas from Sarah Brown — and some more from the Guardian's veggie chef Colin Spencer.

8.10 THE BOB MONKHOUSE SHOW. More gags and gushing from Bob M. as he welcomes comic guests Little and Large, Pam Ayres, Cosmothek and joky juggler Michael Davis.

9.00 HILARY. Final episode of the overwrought sitcom with Marti Caine working overtime at being zany, dizzy, kooky and generally rather alarming.

9.30 HORIZON: The Theatre of War. William Kincaid is an expert on US military technology with 20 years' weaponry-watching on call to base this report on the European battlefield of the future. From inside Cheyenne Mountains, location of the NORAD Command HQ, he explains the extraordinary developments that are taking place in the technology of warfare, asks whether these new, super-sophisticated surveillance systems and "intelligent" weapons are likely to increase or reduce the risk of nuclear conflict, and predicts a likely scenario for the next war in Europe.

10.20 SEABROOK'S YEAR 5. Another Winter. Don Haworth's portrait of Richard Seabrook concludes with a stock and steady by the Suffolk shepherd of his past year's achievements.

10.50 NEWSNIGHT.

11.35 TELE-JOURNAL. Chantal Cuiet with news as seen by French viewers earlier this evening, and a little help on the vocabulary. 12.50 Close.

ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 News Headlines; Schools: 9.30 Picture Box; 9.47 Let's Read... with Basil Brush; 9.59 Stop, Look, Listen; 10.12 Starting Science; 10.32 The English Programme; 11.2 Seeing and Doing; 11.30 Junior Maths; 11.35 The French Programme; 12.0 Ticks on the Tumbler; 12.10 Let's Pretend; 12.30 Voices in the Dark; 1.0 News; 1.20 The Voices. 1.30 Film: They Got Me Covered (1945). Spy comedy with Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3.25 News Headlines; 3.30 The Young Doctors; 4.0 Tickle on the Tum; 4.15 The Moomins; 4.20 Be-Man and Masters of the Universe; 4.45 Chocky's Children; 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 NEWS: weather.

6.00 THAMES NEWS with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins.

6.25 HELP! with Viv Taylor Gee.

6.25 CROSSROADS.

6.50 AUTOMANIA: Future Car. In the last programme of the fascinating series, Julian Pettifer meets the designers who are working on the electronic wonder cars of the future — and hears from experts who reckon their work will be irrelevant in a world where the car will become increasingly unnecessary. Oracle sub-titles.

7.30 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.

8.00 FULL HOUSE: Such Sweet Sorrow. More comedy with the house-sharing couples of the limp sitcom, now planning to go their separate ways after all. Oracle sub-titles.

8.30 WORLD IN ACTION. The Knock on the Door. The dream of owning a home is becoming a financial nightmare. World In Action talks to three families who have been forced to give up their homes by court order because they can no longer afford to pay the mortgage.

9.00 QUINCY. Guilty Till Proven Innocent. Jack Klugman as the forensic investigator, coming up with some defensive evidence on behalf of the warehouse owner who would seem to be guilty of arson.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10.30 THE LIGHT AT THE EDGE OF THE WORLD. Loosely based on a Jules Verne story, this entertainingly awful adventure war features the power battle between doughty light-house keeper Kirk Dwymer and practical wrecker Yul Brynner, with Samantha Eggar offering the yoh-ho. Kevin Billington directed, in 1971.

12.55 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Paul Boateng, who talks this week about various aspects of love. Closedown.

Channel 4

2.35 pm Vietnam — The Ten Thousand Day War. 13.30 The Late Late Show. 4.00 Plus 4.40 Countdown. 5.00 Alice.

5.30 4 COMPUTER BUFFS. Tony Bastable and Jane Ashton present this new magazine, from the Thames Database stable, for serious computer users, offering software transmissions for data capture at home, and showing how to make maximum use of your high-tech investment.

6.00 WHERE IN THE WORLD? Ray Alan hosts the travel quiz.

6.30 BABY, BABY: A Star Is Born. More nursery notes for new parents, as Paula and Jools conclude the series by contemplating the celebrity baby.

7.00 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7.50 Come. By the Rev Stephen Coleman, Chaplain of King's College, Cambridge. Weather.

8.00 BROOKSIDE.

8.30 RELATIVE STRANGERS. Matthew Kelly, Mark Farmer as the long-lost father and son who thoroughly despise each other, in charmed sitcom.

9.00 THE ROAD TO GDANSK. Centrepiece of the Pictures of Poland season — begun last week with Wajda's Man of Marble — which traces the country's troubled post-war history in this specially-commissioned documentary exploring the background to the historic shipyard strike. Poles offering their view of what happened, and why, include both the well-known like Lech Walesa and government Press spokesman Jerry Urban, and the unfamiliar — the small farmer in rural Solidarity, the intellectual, the retired government minister.

10.40 AND THERE WAS JAZZ. Continuing the Polish season, Feliks Falk's 1981 feature film is set in the post-war period of Stalinist repression, with the climate of the times militating heavily against a group of young jazz fans and their efforts to play in their own band. 12.30 Close.

SAC: 1.0 pm Countdown. 1.30 Face the Press. 2.00 Finesse. 2.20 Coc Coc. 2.35 Moon over Miami. 2.45 Musical Betty Grable. 3.00 Landis. 4.45 Dan Dread. 5.00 Dychal. 5.30 4 Computer Buffs. 5.40 Discovery. 6.30 Dior. 6.40 Doctor. 7.00 Newyddion Sain. 7.30 Arolw. 8.00 Treasure Hunt. 9.00 Y Cleicwr. 9.30 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 10.00 Towers of Babel. 10.30 Families. 11.20 Billiards. 12.00 The Other Side of the Tracks. 12.55 Diwedd.

Radio 1

6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Noel Edmonds. 8.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 Gary Davies. 2.30 pm Steve Wright. 5.30 The Brookes. 7.30 Janice Long. 8.30 The British Record Industry Awards. Simultaneous with BBC-1. Noel Edmonds introduces the ceremony. 11.00-12.00 midnight Janice Long. 12.00-1.00 midnight John Peel.

Radio 2

4.00 am Colin Barry. 6.00 Ray Moore. 6.55 Ken Bruce. 10.30 Jimmy Young. 1.15 pm David Jacobs. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford. 3.30 Music all the Way. 4.00 Alan Hamilton. 6.00 John Dunn. 8.00 Alan Dell. Dance Band Days. Big Band Era. 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton. 10.00 Some of These Days. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 am John Peel. 3.00-4.00 Folk on 2.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News: Morning Concert. 7.05 News: This Week's Composer. 7.10 Brahms — chamber music (1860-65). Sextet Op 18 (Albany Quartet with Roger Best, viola, Moray Welsh, cello); Romances from Magelone Nos 1-5 (Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, baritone, Daniel Barenboim, piano). 10.00 Beethoven (Sonata Op 12 No 1) and Mozart (Sonata K481). Yossi Zivono (violin), Rosemarie Wright (piano). 10.45 Bridge (Sir Roger de Coverley) and Britten (Variations on a theme of Frank Bridge). ECOV. 11.20 Schubert Sonata in B flat. Anthony Peabbles (piano). 12.55 BBC Scottish SO/Nicholas Kraemer. Albinoni: Concerto in D, Op 7 No 1; Haydn: Symphony No 68. Doreen Searns in D minor, Op 44. 1.00 News: Lunchtime Concert: Borodin Quartet. Shostakovich: Quartet No 8; Frank Bridge: Quartet No 3. 2.00 Music Weekly: Opera at Dresden; A Courty Bagpipe — origins of the bagpipe; Little-known bars of Coal Fire. 2.45 New Records. Dvorak Suite in A (RPO/Dorati); Mussorgsky: The seagulls; Near the southern shore of the Crimea. An village (Viktoriya Stukovskaya, piano); Berlioz: Les nuits de l'été (Frederica von Stade, mezzo); Ligeti: Six bagatelles (Gidon Kremer, violin); Schubert: Impromptus (Andreas Scholl, flute); Shostakovich: Symphony No 2 (CBSO/Rattle). 4.55 News: Mainly for Pleasure. Music for Organ (Olivier Messiaen). 5.00 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.05 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.10 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.15 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.20 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.25 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.30 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.35 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.40 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.45 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.50 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 5.55 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.00 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.05 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.10 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.15 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.20 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.25 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.30 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.35 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.40 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.45 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.50 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6.55 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 7.00 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 7.05 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 7.10 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 7.15 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 7.20 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 7.25 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 7.30 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